PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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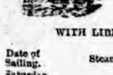
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
Milk

No. 53,881.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6922
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 14th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *31st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

7 vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,348	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	6,916	Beyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Veron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
67 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th August
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6600	29th Dec. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 520
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 590
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	2035	Koppelsetter	7th Sept.
BUNDESRATH	2031	Oprizer	21st "
* SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	4th Oct.
SOMALI	2655	Winkler	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Thur. 30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,937 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,300 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	25th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3030	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6593	1st Sep. 1906.
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5138	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

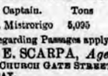
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Anst Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412			1st Sept
HOJUN MARU	4806	Lopraik	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	16th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5958	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.(S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.*—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY.	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	
MUZAFFARGARH	*Bilochistan*—
PATIALA	QUETTA
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lisoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED.

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Rs. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325. TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 25/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2¼ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Hony Secretary.

27TH JULY, 1906.

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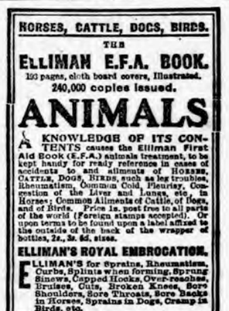

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Uganda, 3,481 tons, Captain Wadge, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Clydesdale, Captain A. Lundberg, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from London via African ports in ballast.

THE R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldovia 4,928 tons, Captain E H Gordon arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Teale, Mr J A Chenoy, Mr K A Chinoy, Mr C K Dudy, Mr J Vachhagandy, Mr D J Isadas, Mr E Ellcas, Mr L Solomon, Mr C Viller, Mr D Suttie, Mr and Mrs Chandlier; Mr Mistrey Mrs Billimoria and infants, and Mr W J Lakong Mr Esmailjee, Col Aldershow, Mr and Mrs Baldock, Rev Row, and 7 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Clydesdale	Lundberg	London, June 12
	Moldavia	Gordon	Shanghai, Aug 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Bulimba	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga	Rickford.....	Karachi, &c

The steamer Uganda, Captain Wadge, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Harra, for Antwerp, &c.
" Lama, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the 26th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 25th instant at 4 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—Aug. 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment in Chambers.

302-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanche Bleach vs Charles George Bleach Mehta and Co

For dismissal under rule 105

460-06—Wadia G and Co—, and Kakoo and others vs Keskowji Mulji and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

780-05—Little and Co—Aga Sayel Mahomed Kazani vs Aga Zainul Abedin Kazani

52-06—Mirza M—Burjorji Nowroji Ashburner vs Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji—Ardeshir H D and L

224-06—Maganlal J and G—Haji Jannahomed vs Elias Haji Abdulu Jehangir and S

280-06—Khandrao S and L—Sanga Narayen vs Kisoomlas and others vs Narayenlas Vishwanatha and others

284-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Rustomji Ardeshir Pochkhanavala—Daphtary F and D.

407-06—Mehta and D—Urekarmal Nemaji and sons vs Manilal Dhanmal and sons

412-06—Imperial—Mangesh Sabharam vrs Nursing Pustappa Bhatkal and sons

447-06—Payne and Co—Purmas Rama and Sons vs Sha Jeram Geepa and sons—H K D Shroff.

472-06—Crawford and Co—Sohaim Buakhardi and sons vs Carl Heinsger.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

384-05—K J Billimoria—Bawa Runchordasji Bawa Hardasjee vs Samgasi Gyanandji Hari Girji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

816-03—Unwalla and P for pauper Kanyalal Salikram Kuivar vs Hirlal Situl Kuivar Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

747-05—Sindham B and N—Hajeebai widow and another vs Darabhoy Rustomjee Madon—Payne and Co

For further directions and Cases on Commissioner Report.

60-30—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkuvarbee or Hirvarbee widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes.

190-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum Alias Bachoo A Satun Br Smith Haji Maloo Sulleman and others—Payne and Co and Captain and V

27-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vundravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co and P R and S.

29-05—Smitham B and N—Jacob Gool Mahomed and others vs Jacob Hajee Esoo and other—Maganlal J and G and K and P and S R and S N Mehta and D

728-04—Shamroo M and H Sonabai widow and another vs Balchund Chaturchund and others—Matubhai J and M—Part heard.

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Cowasji Sakhakhand and Co vs Runchor-Dharsey—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Mulchukhor Harimul Bhat

568-04—M H Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and G T D and Co

289-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Framjee Bomonji Bonson Bilvam vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne—Payne and Co—Shaik Esa din Khalifa vs Abdu Aziz bin Mousari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

321-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiyr vs. Gungaram Kalydas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H—Part heard.

173-03—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begum and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V R J Bilimoria.

Long Causes.

513-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Nanabhai Bhalchand Raghavaya B and N.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayak Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

775-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and auther Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Maulal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Naik

450-1619-05—Nana H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Moly and anothers vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C & Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

304-06—Payne and Co D B Lam and Co vs D Lukhminarayen and Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

481-06—Craigie L and S—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensee Khairaj and another—Dikshet D and S

Long Causes.

646-05—Dikshit D and S—Shinkarnath Gurukashinath vs Chamblinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

719-04—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-03—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj—Thakurdas and Co

275-05—Malvi H. M. and K.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheblur and others Captain and V

733-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Vatji-Khoda and others—Mehta and S

631-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhikhaji Pramji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungubdas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

565-813-06—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co.

79-06—Payne and Co—Bhootakalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

181-05—Payne and Co—Kika Khushal and another vs Rustomjee Ardesar Coopser—Mulla and M

870-05—To person a pauper Shaik Chand Shaik Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Aral and others Inperson

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)

5-06—Raghavaya B and N—Premabai vs Ludha Bhawan

10-06—Peterson—Sonawutibai widow and others vs. Bhiesha Moroba.

THE CALCUTTA KIDNAPPING SCARE.

THE rumours which have now for some time past been current in the northern section of Calcutta that Bengali ladies were being systematically waylaid and kidnapped by a gang or gangs of hired scoundrels burst forth with renewed vigour on Thursday last, says the *Englishman*, when the whole of that vast rabbit warren between Harrison Road and Upper Circular Road was reduced to a state of riot and uproar owing to a number of unwarranted assaults made on harmless pedestrians who suddenly found themselves surrounded and mercilessly belaboured because some irresponsible idiot had pointed them out as possible kidnappers. The first question that will present itself to anyone who has been sufficiently interested to probe the hopeless confusion of improbabilities which has been boiled up by the native press is :—"Has anyone been kidnapped at all?" Many cases have been reported, it is true, but only to appear to have been closely enquired into, with the result that in either case the supposed victim's disappearance has been happily accounted for, one kid being found having a good time with father at Burdwan, and the other youngster coming to light in the sacred shrine of Taraknath at Tarkessur whither he had repaired to observe some necessary ceremony. As regards the objects and aims of these mysterious nappers, it is needless to say that this subject, has been taken up with the utmost heartiness by every coolie, pan-biriwallah, khitmatgar, ayah—especially the ayah—eating house keeper, anticircular boy, and failed F. A., in the whole of Calcutta. In fact every one who is not a napper has some bright view of his own on the question in this respect, the matter is merely a repetition of the "Post Office Pavement" incident, although, of course, it offers peculiarly fascinating opportunities to the agitating tribe whose political views are notorious not so much for their anti-Partition tendencies as for the remarkable literary disguise in which they are set before the public. What with the mauling of Punjabis and the wrongful hammering of Mr. Wright, together with numerous other assaults on innocents, the anti-kidnappers appear to have had a lively time. That no really serious accident occurred may be directly attributed to the presence of the Commissioner of Police, who is to be congratulated on the prompt methods he took to provide for the adequate policing of the northern quarter. Although the source of all this riotous behaviour is highly ridiculous and probably born of crass ignorance, the results in themselves are sufficiently dangerous to justify a very much stricter police surveillance than has hitherto been accorded to this part of the town. If, however, these incidents can be ascribed to the schemes of those political agitators to whom mischief-making and sedition is as the breath of life, then it is evident that they have chosen a particularly neat way of playing into the hand of those who have long been waiting to administer the *coup de grace* to all this nonsense about "national flags" and the "true cause." Mr. Halliday has probably seen quite enough to convince him that there can henceforth be only one way of dealing with demonstrations and so-called mass meetings. Most people, I take it, are opposed to the kidnapping of innocents for obvious reasons. If these reports of forcible deportation and detention are true, it must be admitted that the zeal of the kidnappers has been most woefully misplaced. Surely it would not have been difficult for them to find many far more deserving objects of their attentions,—objects which, in the words of Gilbert.

"Never would be missed, no,
Never would be missed!"

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Trough low pressure has now extended from Gujarat to Orissa and shallow depression, where the barometer now stands a quarter of an inch lower than usual, is shown in both these districts. The Bombay monsoon has given moderately heavy rain in Gujarat and light rain in Sind, but elsewhere precipitation has not changed much except in the Punjab where it has very greatly diminished. The Bay monsoon is not very strong and depression in Orissa is not likely to deepen rapidly. In Burma the rainfall has be en nearly general and light on the Coast and local in the interior. Slipper Island reports 4 inches, Tavoy and Akyab 1 1/2 inches. The cloud has decreased and the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast, while the temperature is approximately normal. In North-East India and Orissa light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen. The chief amounts are Cherrapoonjee and Cuttack 1 1/2 inches. The skies are heavily overcast in the Orissa Coast, South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. In the Central Provinces, Central India West there has been light to moderate and general rain and in the United Provinces few light falls occurred. Hoshangabad had 2 inches and Akola 1½ inches. The cloud increased in the United Provinces and the skies remain heavily overcast in Central India and the Central Provinces. The temperature continues defects in the Southern half of the Central Provinces and in excess in the remainder of the province, in Central India and the United Provinces. In Gujarat precipitation varied from light to heavy and has been general, while in Sind there has been nearly general ; and from Rajputana fair small amounts are reported. Jacobabad had half an inch, Kurrachee 1 inch, Rajkot and Veraval 3 inches. The cloud humidity decreased in the Punjab Frontier Province and Kashmir and the cloud increased in Gujarat. The temperature has risen in Punjab and Rajputana and has fallen in Sind and Gujarat. On the West Coast rainfall has varied from light to heavy and has been nearly general, while in the Deccan and the interior of South India, on the Circars' Coast light local rain has fallen. The chief amounts are :—Bombay 3 inches, Mercara 5, Poona 1 Ootacamund 2, Salem 1, and Gopalpur 1 1/2 inches.

The skies remain heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen in the Deccan and is now normal or in defect everywhere. Nearly general rain is probable in the North-East India, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, West Coast, and the Circars' Coast and local rain in Burma, Central India, South-East Rajputana, in the Deccan, and in the interior of South India, and some rain in the United Provinces, Submontane Punjab and Sind. The pressure rose very much in the Mauritius and slightly in Zanzibar ; but has not Changed appreciably in Seychelles and is now normal in the Mauritius with slight defect in other stations. The winds strengthened materially and are now approximately normal in strength. No rain fell in Zanzibar, and at the Seychelles the fall was unimportant. An increase in the wind strength is favourable, but the rise in pressure in the Mauritius may prove prejudicial to the general rainfall, after the present depression has disappeared.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. Food-grains doing well Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally, cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Weather unsettled. Rain general over district. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton healthy. Gingelly requires fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny intervals. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain Cotton plants flourishing and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crops excellent.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Brush needed generally.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Clydesdale, Captain A. Lundberg which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London via African ports, report having experienced strong wind and sea with heavy rain.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Commander Black has issued the following notice from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

The trough of low pressure lying across the head of the Peninsular with depressions in Orissa and Gujaart is likely to give strong winds in the North-East Arabian sea. Hoist cautionary signal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espla-nade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	55	55	47	42	56	43	80	79
Monday 27th Aug. 1906.....	2	70	2	88	1	77	1	12
Total....	58	25	50	32	58	20	81	91
Total fall to 27th Aug. '06 ..	29	65	33	06	32	14	28	84
Total fall to 27th Aug. '05 ..	55	43	37	59	36	97	30	31

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
3 5	44 46	35 67	25 36

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation. 1st June to date.
ushire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jask	29·614	NNW	12	94·3	84·2	34	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	29·615	SE	7	88·3	72·4	71	....	....	....
Lahore	29·593	N	4	100·4	73·8	78	....	0·09	—3·81
Sirsa	29·576	ESE	3	99·3	80·1	74	....	4·04	—3·15
Delhi	29·614	ESE	5	97·7	80·3	83	....	10·39	—2·39
Agra	29·581	SE	4	91·0	80·4	80	....	14·15	—2·36
Cawnpore	29·603	E	2	92·9	79·2	77	....	23·61	—1·67
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·8	80·0	76	....	20·65	—2·86
Jhansi	29·578	ENE	5	93·2	79·7	87	....	18·78	—0·55
Jacobabad	29·660	WNW	4	101·3	75·7	85	0·38	1·04	—1·33
Karachi	29·661	NW	9	93·9	79·2	88	1·15	2·75	—3·22
Jeypore	29·613	ENE	7	94·2	72·8	85	....	9·13	—10·90
Ajmere	29·600	E	6	91·9	76·3	84	0·10	14·48	—1·33
Deesa	29·547	SE	3	95·3	78·9	87	0·35	11·65	—0·66
Ahmedabad ..	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	86	0·17	29·96	+0·33
Bhuj	29·539	WNW	8	90·6	78·0	86	0·45	10·73	—0·96
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	0·76	18·17	—0·90
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·3	78·2	96	0·67	11·23	....
Bajkot	29·553	NW	4	88·9	77·7	85	3·08	19·06	—3·32
Bhavnagar Pora.	29·549	NW	3	89·6	78·0	87	0·39	17·52	—4·17
Veraval	29·553	W	3	83·6	77·8	96	2·27	18·52	+3·36
Neemuch	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	86	0·11	10·28	—5·43
Indore.....	29·535	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	0·01	29·80	+0·18
Saugor	29·560	E	9	88·1	76·0	83	0·13	32·27	+2·26
Jubbulpore ..	29·545	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·24	34·4	—10·02
Hoshangabad..	29·544	Calm	2	91·4	72·2	91	2·20	32·46	+4·16
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	2	90·2	76·0	87	0·60	29·96	+6·18
Raipur	29·533	E	11	86·1	74·0	90	0·39	28·75	—7·44
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	88	0·21	4·64	+8·10
Chanda	29·546	WNW	3	90·2	72·8	86	0·71	27·96	+4·78
Akola	29·551	W	1	88·8	74·4	10	1·24	29·45	+7·98
Surat	29·560	S	5	90·6	78·1	87	0·05	23·92	—0·85
Malegaon	29·574	W	3	87·3	73·9	91	1·89	26·91	+2·91
Bombay	29·576	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	2·87	51·4	—6·40
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·6	18·26	+3·31
Mahableshwar	29·609	W	6	77·0	71·0	92	2·18	45·26	+8·72
Aurangabad ..	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·42	22·04	....
Sholapur.....	29·616	SW	10	85·2	72·0	81	....	13·35	—0·16
Satnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	78·9	73·8	85	0·96	82·07	—3·43
Belgaum	29·653	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	93	....	15·24	+7·89
Belgaum.....	29·654	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·63	27·20	—3·94
Mormugao....	29·686	NNE	8	79·5	73·9	93	0·73	76·33	+4·90
Karwar	29·690	W	8	79·0	72·0	96	2·26	91·26	—13·38
Mangalore....	29·770	WNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	0·77	90·24	—2·43
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	73·2	97	0·41	71·66	—7·53
Cochin	29·801	SW	8	82·2	73·0	93	0·29	63·12	—9·73
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	63·6	90	0·35	25·41	+8·62
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·587	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	1.16	19·90	—2·13
Masulipatam..	29·607	WSW	9	81·5	76·1	87	....	20·24	—3·57
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·6	93	....	10·26	—4·92
Cuddapah	29·630	W	6	90·0	73·6	76	....	15·86	—5·34
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	....	11·24	—9·46
Coimbatore ..	29·724	W	16	83·9	70·1	82	....	5·66	—1·85
Trichinopoly ..	29·724	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	....	11·06	—1·68
Nagapatam ..	29·698	SW	8	91·2	78·4	74	....	12·45	—5·98
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·0	83	....	12·82	—3·63

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 2·95 (44·12· G. T. H. = 1·70 (42·01 ! St. G. H. = 1·81 (4 ·16) C.P. = 2·32 (43·84).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Ajmer and Neemuch and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Gujarat, Khandesh, Rajputana, Central India and on the North Konkan Coast, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong at Saugor, Bombay, Sholapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Karachi and Neemuch and 5° to 12° in defect at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Calicut, Karwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Sirsa and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·27" at Veraval, 3·08" at Rajkot, 2·87" at Bombay, 2·20" at Hoshangabad and between one and two inches at Karachi and Akola.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has concentrated and moved northwards and now lies at and above Veraval, Surat, Bahvnagar Para and Ahmedabad. Rain is yet likely over a large area.

Weather during the week ending 25th August in the Trades region.

Pressure was below normal at Zanzibar and the Seychelles, Wind was south-westerly and 7 miles an hour at Zanzibar and south-easterly and 13 miles an hour at the Seychelles, There was no rain at Zanzibar, while very light showers fell at the Seychelles.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TERRIBLE SUN-SICKNESS.

LADY ELOCUTIONIST'S HOT-WEATHER ILLNESS CURED BY BILE BEANS.

This story of a sun-stricken lady's sufferings, and her restoration to health by Bile Beans, aptly illustrates the imminent health-perils of the hot weather and the potency of Bile Beans in all cases where the organs of digestion and nutrition are effected. Madame Ida Buchanan, a well-known elocutionist, interviewed at her home, 95 Kingswood Road, Goodmayes, London, by a "Romford Express" reporter said:—

"Whilst spending a holiday with my husband and family at Margate, I was prostrated with a severe sun-stroke. I was confined to bed for five years days. The illness seemed to upset all my digestive organs, and the mere sight of food was repulsive to me. When I got home I was placed under the care of a local doctor. For six weeks I suffered excruciating pains in my head, so much so that my friends thought I should lose my reason. I could not sleep, my memory was impaired, my nervous system was deranged, and my friends despaired of my recovery, one day I was advised to try Bile Beans, and after I had finished the second bottle my appetite returned, the pains in my head vanished, and my spirits began to revive, I can now eat anything, and never felt so well in my life,"

Bile Beans, a pure, potent, and perfect tonic-alterative, my be obtained of all chemists, Re 1 per bottle or Rs 2/4 for triple size.

Bile Beans cure indigestion, anaemia, weakness female ailments, malaria, neuralgia, lumbago, debility, palpitation, pains in the back, piles, constipation sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, pimples, and all ailments having common origin in impurity of blood, a general congestion of the system and loss of vital force.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors, at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle or post paid or packed free from the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per bottle. Rs. 2/4 size contains three times the quantity of the Re. 1 size.

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FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Charles Forde's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp, (to pay return postage) to the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 28th, August, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIN—August 26, at Sandringham, Dalhousie, the wife of E. N. W. Lewin, Government Pleader, Multan, of a daughter.

PAKENHAM WALSH—At Quetta, the wife of A. Pakenham Walsh, Executive Engineer, of a son.

PULLAN—August 2, at The Oaks Tea Estate Hopetown, Darjeeling, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. S. Pullan, a son.

WALLER—August 9, at Dalhousie, the wife of R. H. Waller, 39th Dogras, of a son (premature).

MARRIAGE.

GARNETT CHANTER—August 18, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. J. Wetow Charles Leslie Stuart, eldest son of the Rev. C. L. Garnett, Rectrex Rectory Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, Ireland and the late Lady Ella Garnett, to Laura Adela Dale, youngest daughter of R. J. Chanter, Esq., and Mrs. Chanter, the Park, Simla.

DEATHS.

MACFARLANE—August 10, at Oak Grove School, Mussoorie, suddenly, Archibald, the eldest son of Archibald and Rosie (nee Wright) Macfarlane, Bengal Nagpur Railway, age 9 years.

MURPHY—August 18 at Lahore, Eveline Martha Murphy.

WALLER—August 20, at Dalhousie, Richard Hardress, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Waller.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 6-1m., 5-42a. Low water, 0-9a.

Bombay Rugby Football Tournament.

Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m., S. T.

COLLAPSE OF FLOOR.—Information was received yesterday that the floor of a kitchen situated on the first floor of a house 3rd Parsee Wada had collapsed. The house in question belongs to one Shawaksha Nusservanji. The house was inspected by the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality. They did not consider the building dangerous. Fortunately none were injured in the collapse of the floor.

BURNT BY A LAMP.—While one Hussain Rahim, in the employ of M. M. J. Bhownagger, had poured some spirits of wine into a Kitson lamp in Cama Baug, Ketwadi Main Road, yesterday, and had just lit the lamp, the spirits of the wine fell on to a lad, named Govind Sakaram, who was standing near by, and burnt him on the face, chest and hands. The lad was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st proximo. A supplemental mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 2nd proximo.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia via Tuticorin and Colombo per P. and O. s. s. Delhi will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 3rd proximo.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—Yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest at the Sir J. J Hospital concerning the death of Surpa Krishna, a Hindu, aged twenty-five. Deceased lived with his wife at Curry Road. He had quarrelled with her the day before yesterday. Subsequently he was found lying unconscious in his room. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday night. The cause of his death was ascertained to be opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE PHOTOGRAPIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—It has been suggested that a branch of the above Society should be organised in Bombay to provide developing rooms and other necessary apparatus, such as an enlarging lantern, etc., also a place where members could meet to their mutual advantage The undersigned will be glad to receive any suggestions from those interested in the matter and to receive offers of small donations to defray the initial cost of fitting up the necessary dark-rooms, etc. They will be also glad to hear from those who would become members.—Captain W. L. Stewart and Mr. L. M. Lane, Sub-Committee Photographic Society of India, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Batln. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallamaline, band-master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March.....	"Kunnin Kaffirs"	...	...P Rubens
Overture.....	"La Courouic D'Or"	...	...A Hermann
Selection	"The Earl and Girl"	...	...Caryll
Valse	"Lama"	...	...Lincke
Selection.....	"In Dahomey"	...	...T Cook
American Sketch	"The Darkie Boatman"	...	...A Asher

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Information was received yesterday that a man, named Sawalia Krishna, aged thirty-two, had been lying in his room at Dhanvi with his throat cut. Superintendent Priestly and others repaired to the scene and found the man lying in a pool of blood. A knife was also found by his side. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is still detained for treatment. From enquiries it was ascertained that the man told several persons in his room to sit while as he was about to be seized by the devil. They did so. After some time they heard him groaning when they went in and found Sawalia had cut his own throat.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Kshatriya Union Club was held in the Club Rooms, at Khetwadi, on Sunday evening last, under the presidency of Dr. Bhavanishankar B. Dadarkar. The hall was filled with the members of the Institution and the leading gentlemen of the Kshatriya and other Hindu communities Among those present were Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Mr. Jaikrishna Hasabnis, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Vandekar, and others. Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar was congratulated and garlanded by the president on his nomination by Government as a Justice of the Peace. Prizes were given to a number of students of the Kshatriya community from funds started in memory of the late Mr. K. J. Mantri, solicitor, and other persons for passing some of the University examinations, and the Boiler Inspection Examination. Speeches were made by Messrs. Takkav R. G. Kothare, A. R. Ranjit and Chemburkar, congratulating the prize-men on their success in their respective examinations, and advising them as to their duty to their community. Some of the speakers suggested that the Club should from next year award prizes to successful female students, so as to give encouragement to female education. The president with a lengthy but instructive address, brought the proceedings to a close, after the usual vote of thanks to the chair was passed by acclamation

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I., AUGUST, 25.

Tuesday last, being the birthday of His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Raja Sahib, the whole town was *en fete*. A Durbar was held in the Palace, when officers of the state, Jagirdars, Sirdars, and gentry of the state attended and offered "Nazars" to His Highness. An Ind

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TURBINE.

THE Turbine is no longer on its trial. It has achieved a crowning triumph. An expert council of the foremost naval engineers of the day elected to engine the new Atlantic gray-hounds, the Lusitania and the Mauritania, with turbines and there we have the apotheosis of the turbine—"an invention which, in its simplicity, is little more than the old mill-wheel and its water turned to steel and steam." The launch of the Lusitania crowned and consummated the triumph of the new marine motor. Much in the way of its further development is expected from the Admiralty. So far as Mr. H. W. Strong shows in the *Monthly*, the association of the British Admiralty with the turbine is not of such a completely creditable character that we can afford to rally other Powers upon their strange reluctance to avail themselves of the ideal rotary motor once its merits were conclusively demonstrated. We cannot blame the Admiralty for exercising due caution, but they were too cautious or too indifferent and we are not so far in advance of our neighbours as we ought to be. When the idea of adopting the turbine was first discussed, Captain Leyland, the Chairman of what is now the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, says that a Lord of the Admiralty to whom it was mentioned and told that if they could only drive smaller propellers at a higher speed they would largely increase the speed of ships, replied that if this were done one of three things would happen—the boat would either stand on its tail, dive by its head and never come up again, or begin to revolve round its propellers. It has done none of these. But the fear that it might may account not only for the dilatoriness of the British Admiralty but of the naval authorities of every other country. In the spring of 1897, the Hon. C. A. Parsons, fourth son of the third Earl of Rosse, of giant telescope celebrity, after three years' work on the Turbinia, the first vessel fitted with steam turbine machinery, succeeded in raising the speed of torpedo-destroyers from 32 to 37 knots, attaining this record velocity under a condition that was especially desirable in war vessels—that is without perceptible vibration. The report on the official tests of the Turbinia was that she was the fastest vessel afloat and an excellent seaboat, with an almost complete absence of vibration at all speeds.

The publication of this report brought about activity in the engine-building shops of the Turbine Company, but the loss of the "Viper" and the "Cobra" checked it a little. But it was only for a time. The disasters were clearly through no fault of the turbines, but it caused the Company to devote more attention to the development of the vibrationless engine for the mercantile marine and more particularly for passenger steamers. In such vessels reduction in weight of machinery, as well as economy in the consumption of coal per horse-power are important factors. The absence of vibration would, in ships of war, admit of greater accuracy in the sighting of the guns—a matter of the very first importance in actual naval warfare. Admiralty patronage still held off, but Clyde steamship builders, the Cross-Channel Companies and the Allan Line took advantage of it and obtained turbines which might otherwise have gone for some time exclusively to the naval marine. The "King Edward" was the first mercantile steamer fitted with Parsons turbines. The vessel was a sister ship of one already running, so the means of practical tests were at hand. Experts sought for further evidence of the efficiency of the turbine engines as consumers of steam and the relative advantage of small screws running at a high number of revolutions as compared with large screws running at a smaller number of revolutions. Numerous tests and comparisons were carried out on the Clyde. As travellers between Bombay and Karachi have already learnt, high speed is associated with remarkably smooth running. The advent of turbine steamers on the Irish Channel and the Isle of Man services served to bring out in plainer characters the peculiar virtues of the turbine in its application to that class of vessel, the absence of vibration giving greater comfort to the passengers, increased cabin accommodation, due to smaller machinery space; less up-keep in machinery and smaller engine-room staff.

Before the Admiralty again resorted to turbines for destroyers they built their hulls stronger, having discovered that the "Viper" and "Cobra" were defective in construction. In the "Velox" engines of both types were fitted. But the plunge was fully made in the cases of the "Eden" and the "Amethyst," the latter demonstrating in the most satisfactory manner the good qualities of the turbine, especially at high speed. The Admiralty provided a test, about the fairness and exhaustive nature of which there could be no two opinions. Once and for all, writes Mr. Strong, these careful official tests established the fact that marine steam turbines, like the stationary turbines, on land, when running at their full designed speed, are capable of materially greater economy than ordinary reciprocating engines, whilst the subsidiary gains of lessened engine-room space and decreased staff and absence of vibration, place the new method of propulsion beyond comparison. Although the turbine is rapidly coming into its own, the inventor does not seek to deny that the ideal rotary motor is still capable of improvement and extended use. Its inventor, in the words of Mr. Strong, is sufficient of a disinterested scientist to anticipate the day when gas and oil shall have ousted steam in marine propulsion and the turbine itself shall be cast upon the scrap-heap of antiquated machinery. But, it seems, he has also dreamed dreams of greater conquest still for his invention ere it is added to the list of outrivalled and outworn. Experience has taught marine engineers that for Mr. Parsons to indulge in speculations is to "air the results of elaborate and thoroughly tested calculations, which have led to conclusions of his own part that are, however, too novel and startling for immediate general acceptance? It is the misfortune of the Admiralty that it has scarcely made sufficient allowance in its dealings with the turbine for this "modest characterstic of the inventor which proves him to be a true son of science who speaks of that which he knows, no more, no less." But results of the working of the turbines on the trans-Atlantic liners cannot fail to bring the Admiralty to a fuller sense of the value of these engines, and we may safely expect to see them more widely adopted, particularly when we find that the United States has begun experimenting and that other foreign navies have instituted expert investigations.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

NOT without reason, we thought that the charge that Japan was endeavouring to exploit Manchuria, for her own commercial advantage and to the detriment of other nations, had been successfully disproved. No very definite statements have been forthcoming to substantiate the rumour, but the persistency with which it has been discussed proves it to have gained a considerable amount of credence. On the other hand here has been a not inconsiderable amount of information available tending to prove the *bona fides* of Japan in her intentions as to the future of the country. In other words there has been enough to give weight to the Japanese refutation of the charge that she has deliberately embarked on a scheme of preferential treatment for herself. Enquiries have been held, both official and non-official, Japanese and Foreign, and none have been able to adduce definite cases. But the continuance of the rumours has to be accounted for, and but two ways are open, either some grounds for the suspicion or deliberate malignity on the part of the originators of the accusation. It may be that Japan is playing a very clever part, but the facts seem to bear out the denial made. The case has been ably put forward by Viscount Hayashi and his arguments should be enough to silence the rumours for good, or at least until further and more reasonable basis is given for their continuance. Time passes so rapidly that the war seems to be a thing of the long past. But the months that have elapsed since peace was proclaimed have been insufficient to allow of the complete evacuation of the country, and Japan has very properly refused to open up the country until such time as she shall be in a position to carry out her obligations, which she is obviously unable to do whilst the whole means of communications are overtaxed with the supplying of food and other necessaries to those who had been sent out to the war. The fact that she has made such progress as to hold out hopes of opening the Southern portion of the country by the beginning of next month—seven months in advance of the time which was accepted as reasonable a few months ago—proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the intention is to promote the welfare of the country, by making it an open market, at the earliest possible date. It is not hard to trace the discontent which has been expressed in commercial circles.

With the end of the war, it was anticipated, was to come a phenomenal expansion of trade, and it most probably will be so, always allowing, for commercial purposes, that the end of the war must be counted as a date long after the cessation of actual hostilities. It is only natural that as the greatest part of the trade of the country is caused by the presence of the troops, Japan should give her own commerce the prior claim on the supply, as compensation for the cost of bringing the country into the state which it has reached. To suppose that a nation, having incurred the expense of a great war, is to throw open the welfare of its absent subjects to foreign competition is absurd. So long as the period stipulated in the treaty is unexpired, Japan has an actual right to preserve the closed door. Whether she has a moral right to evacuate Manchuria as quickly as possible and to use the remaining period for the furtherance of her commercial interests, free of competition, is another matter, but, in view of the most definite assurances that have been given it need not come into consideration. Merchants, hoping for a vast increase of trade, have vied with one another in accumulating vast stocks for immediate unloading at the top of the market. Having miscalculated they are now faced with meeting obligations before they have had time to reconvert their holdings and they are actually inclined to try the effect of rumours adverse to the existing regime which has caused them to be pinched. Viscount Hayashi has stated, in reiteration of former announcements, that Southern Manchuria is to be opened as nearly as possible, at the beginning of next month and we cannot but agree with him that the world, far from having any grievance, has every ground for gratitude for the expedition with which the evacuation is being completed. Of one thing Japan may be assured. The attention directed towards Manchuria by British merchants and other responsible people indicates nothing more than that healthy spirit of rivalry which the policy of the open door is intended to promote. It was no to be expected that British trade, finding or considering itself at a disadvantage, would tamely retire without examining the causes of its rebuff. Hence the preliminary outcry, which must not be confused with subsequent attacks, by interested persons, on the whole policy of Japan, nominally based on that outcry, but in reality prompted by more cogent reasons. In the face of the last assurance on the part of the Japanese Government, it may be confidently expected that a determined effort will be made to gauge the real resources of Manchuria. Report and anticipation have invested the country with a most glowing future, but the commercial world will be well advised to make considerable allowance for the slow recovery of every country after a devastating war.

VALPARAISO RE-BUILDING.

VALPARAISO has begun its re-building operations with a considerably short delay than was the case in San Francisco. For the first three weeks after the fire in "Frisco" there was reason to fear that the catastrophe might be crowned by another, as the President of the University of California put it, the re-building of the city on the old plan. In spite of the providentially fortunate existence of the Burnham studies towards a new plan, the impatience to begin building and the feeling of poverty in face of enormous loss were on the point of foiling the one opportunity of material blessing which destruction had brought in its hand. But better councils ultimately prevailed and though posterity will have to assist in paying the bill San Francisco did wisely to decide in remedying the defects which had thitherto disfigured the city. The new San Francisco will be in every respect a model city. But how about Valparaiso? Chili is not a wealthy country and Valparaiso was but a city of less than 150,000 inhabitants, The re-building, we fear, will be to perpetuate old time mistakes and follies. The only hope is that the State itself will intervene and insist upon the modernisation of the city.

MAILS FOR THE EAST.

THE shortening of the contract time for mails by nine and a half days to Hongkong and eight and a half for Shanghai and Yokohama, means that they will in future be despatched by the Canadian-Pacific route and will never again accompany those to India *via* the Suez Canal. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama *via* the Canal is 11,250 miles, a little longer than by way of New York and San-Francisco. But when the Grand Trunk Pacific line shall have been completed, the journey will be five hundred miles—a full day's steaming—shorter than the shortest route now open between the two above-named cities; so we may then expect to find the mail limit again curtailed.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Gambling Act has been extended to the Cantonments of Peshawar and Nowshera.

THE goods traffic on the B. B, and C I. Railway for the ending 4th August, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 88.834, maunds, with a decrease of Rs, 11,860 in the earnings.

THE *Indian Investor's Referee* says :—The estate of H. J. Rustomji & Co., Wine and General Merchants, of Bombay and Karachi, who failed in January last, is being realized with commendable promptitude by the Official Assignee. The total estimated amount of claims to rank for dividend is Rs. 17,00,000, and upon this a first dividend of annas three in the rupee has already been declared. It is expected that a further 3 annas may be paid.

WE much regret to announce the death of Mr. James Dunning Baker Gribble, Madras Civil Service (retired) which took place early yesterday morning at Secunderabad. Mr. Gribble, who will be known to most people as the historian of the Deccan, paid a visit to Bombay less than a month ago and on his return to Secunderabad became indisposed. Shortly afterwards he developed dysentery and died from the effects of that disease after a few days' illness. The deceased gentleman was a brilliant writer on Indian subjects and had a thorough grasp of those difficult questions which prove perplexing to the layman, whether Native or European. A kindly, genial man, Mr. Gribble made many friends who will sincerely mourn his loss.

"YOU are happy in your neighbours," said Count Apponyi, at the dinner given to him at the House of Commons recently. The guests cheered, for they thought of France and its people. "For," continued the Count, "your neighbours are the seas."

THE solicitor to the late Edmonton School Board has just had his compensation fixed by the Treasury, two years after the loss of his Office. The district council rejected his claim, but victory rests with the solicitor. The district council has to pay him 10s. 2½d. per half-year and the Middlesex County Council 5s. 5½d. The solicitor is afraid the income-tax people will get to hear of this.

MEMBERS of Parliament interested in the cultivation of cotton in the British colonies have received from Sir Alfred Jones, the president of the British Cotton Growing Association, a dainty little pocket handkerchief made entirely from cotton grown in West Africa. Experts declare that both as regard material and workmanship the result is fully equal to the best products of Lancashire and other manufacturing centres.

ONE of those extraordinary people to whom statistics are the main passion of existence employed part of the week, says "The County Gentleman and Land and Water," in visiting the departure platforms of several of the principal London railway stations. In three hours, at Paddington one hundred and forty-seven bags of golf-clubs were transferred from hansoms to railway carriages in a similar time, at Waterloo, one hundred and eighteen; at King's Cross, one hundred and sixty-six.

ONE of the most curious and interesting of women's professions is the making of small chains, as carried on at Cradley Heath in their own homes. Each worker has her little furnace, hammer, anvil, and a great pair of bellows worked by a pulley. The fire is blown up to heat each link of the chain. The woman has her baby often sitting up by her. It is a skilled and clever trade, but when reckoned up, says Miss B. L. Hutchins, in the *Young Woman*, the net earnings usually worked out at about 5s., 5s. 6d., or 6s. a week.

PUBLIC librarians are becoming more and more doubtful of the wisdom of expending a part of their scanty income on daily newspapers, says the *Academy*. Already in some libraries half-penny papers are not taken. When the Islington Public Libraries are opened, the readers will only find one or two daily papers, these being the higher-priced and the more inaccessible to the general public. In place of the large number of dailies usually taken by municipal libraries, the Islington authority will buy as many of the best English and foreign literary, art, scientific and technical journals as possible.

WILLIAM II, appeared to take special pleasure in showing himself well acquainted with French affairs. At the dinner on board the *Hamburg*, his courtesy is described as exquisite. He presented bouquets of fresh orchids to the young and charming Parisian ladies, who were also his guests. A German menu was served in a Saloon decorated with roses to the accompaniment of French music. While coffee and cigars were served on deck, the Emperor's geniality delighted M. Berardi, who was able to chat with him of University days at Bonn, "A captivating, curious, complex figure"—this is the verdict of M. Berardi.

THE gaol at Mayfield, Kentucky, was surrounded by a mob, who were battering the doors down with a view to taking out and lynching a negro. They desisted to let a funeral pass out. The negro was concealed in the coffin. A similar case is reported from Crisfield, Maryland. To outwit a mob who was clamouring for a negro, the sheriff placed him together with a rough gallows and a coffin, on a river steamer, and proceeded to a deserted spot. There a carpenter arranged the gallows, a clergyman read a few prayers, and the negro was officially hanged. Meanwhile the lynchers clamoured outside the gaol miles away.

THE spectacle of the steady methodical advance of the English in the Egyptian Soudan is one which M. Henri Lorin, writing in the *Depeche Colonials*, declares to be admirable. The administration of the Soudan is becoming yearly less and less military, says this writer. Cairo has become one of the observatories of England's native policy. The English carefully avoid encouragiag the Mussulman religion and committing the blunder sometimes made by the French of developing a kind of Mussulman clericalism. M. Lorin summarises the civilising efforts of England in the Soudan and says that this masterly activity is rich in suggestion for other Powers.

MR. Chamberlain was once delivering a rousing speech in Birmingham to an audience so tightly packed together that no one could possibly get in or out. Suddenly in the middle of the hall arose a scowling man. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled. "Turn him out!" shouted the audience. Three men hurled the interrupter a few yards, and others hustled him into the street. A friend who had been at the meeting came upon him later in the day. "What *did* Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" asked the friend. "I don't know," said the man. "I haven't a notion. Only I'd got a terrible toothache, and couldn't butt my way through the crowd, so the only thing to do was to get thrown out.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY
FERGUS HUME.
(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansoin Cab," &c.)

SYNOPSIS OF BYGONE CHAPTERS.—Jacob Tawse, a Hebrew money lender, is found by the caretaker of his offices, Mrs. Zeal, apparently murdered. A woman's stocking stuffed with sand is found in the office, and in the presence of several witnesses Tawse rouses up sufficiently to utter words which arouse suspicion against Rebecca Mendoza his niece. The second chapter introduces us to Mrs. Benhillo's boarding house, where a meeting takes place between Marion Wallace and her lover Roland Carver, whilst Marion's father, Sir Athelstan, is absent attending the inquest on Tawse. Marion speaks of Tawse as having been her father's old school fellow. Roland Carver appears to be hiding some trouble. Roland presently receives a visit from Owen Mallett, a solicitor, who is the suitor favoured by Sir Athelstan for his daughter's hand. Mallett had frequently assisted Tawse in business, and from knowledge thus gained accuses Roland's brother of forging Tawse's name to a bill. As a prosecution had been about to take place, he suggests that Fred Carver was the murderer. He endeavours by means of threats to extract a promise from Roland to withdraw his suit in regard to Marion. Sir Athelstan evinces peculiar regard for a governess engaged, at Mallett's instigation, for young Dick Wallace, his orphaned grandson. A stormy interview between Roland and Sir Athelsan concludes by the latter undertaking to withdraw his opposition to Roland's suit on condition that he discovers Tawse's murderer.

CHAPTER V.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"Hullo, Carver, what's up? You look as though you had lost a sovereign and found a sixpence."

"I haven't found even so much as that," said Roland sourly, for his temper was none of the best.

Jack shrugged his shoulders in a gay French fashion at the abrupt welcome, and lighted one of Roland's cigarettes. This young gentleman of fashion and would-be journalist was a neat youth, not very tall, but extremely well-made. He was dark and clean-shaven, with two handsome blue eyes, which twinkled merrily on all occasions. Jack looked as neat as a new pin and was invariably well dressed, although rumour, which does not always lie, said that he never paid his tailor's bill.

"Well?" he demanded, "and what can I do for you?"

"Help me to find out who killed Jacob Tawse." Jack's cigarette dropped and he looked amazed.

"What about Rebecca Mendoza?" said he at length.

"I don't believe she killed her uncle."

"Why do you say that?" asked Werner sharply.

"Mallett says that she is innocent, and Mallett had a great deal to do with Tawse."

"I know," Jack nodded. "Mallett did a lot of Shylock's shady work for him. Still it is strange that Mallett should declare the innocence of the girl in the face of the evidence, and stranger still that he should tell you, whom he regards as his enemy."

Roland wriggled. He had to make a clean breast of it to Jack and did not relish doing so. "Mallett came to tell me that I must give up Miss Wallace so that he could marry her."

"What cheek. I hope you punched his head."

"No. I wasn't in a position to do so. See here, Jack," Carver leaned forward and spoke with great earnestness. "You know my young brother Fred?"

"Yes. He's at Oxford isn't he?"

"He is, but in some way he got into the clutches of Jacob Tawse. The other day Fred sent a wire asking me to come down to him. I went and found him in such a bad way that I had to stop with him for a fortnight, and only returned to town after the murder of Tawse."

"What was the matter with Fred?"

"It seems that he borrowed a lot of money from Tawse, and was being worried about the interest. To pay the same, he made matters worse by forging a bill in the name of Tawse—"

Werner jumped up. "Impossible," said he. "I know that Fred is a fool but I never thought he was a scoundrel."

"Unfortunately the circumstances are as I told you," said Carver with a gloomy air. "Fred was half mad with fright, and Tawse threatened to have him arrested. Tawse got hold of the forged bill. It was a bill at three months for one hundred pounds that Fred forged. Well, Tawse got it, and kept it in his safe. That bill has disappeared from the safe—"

"Oh," Jack gave a long whistle. "Along with many other papers."

"Exactly. The person who killed Tawse, whether it was Rebecca Mendoza or not, stole the bill along with other papers. Mallett told me so. I expect, as executor of the will—which he is, as I heard incidentally—he looked over the papers, and from his knowledge of the contents of the safe, probably is able to make a fair guess as to what special papers have disappeared."

"Hum," said Jack, using his favourite ejaculation. "I wonder if Lady Winceby's papers have gone also."

Roland stared. "Lady Winceby, what has she to do with Tawse."

"Heaps. Lady Winceby gambles. I can confide in you, Carver, as you have confided in me about your brother. Lady Winceby, as Betty told me, is always in monetary difficulties, and dare not tell her husband, who is a screw in spite of his piety. Some months ago she applied to Tawse, and got money out of him on a bill,—not a forged one, but a bill signed by herself. She gave Tawse something else, too, which Betty can't tell me of. At all events Lady Winceby is in a fright lest the person who stole the papers should blackmail her."

"I don't see how she can be blackmailed on a simple bill," argued Carver. "It's different with Fred's bill which is forged."

"There is something more belonging to Lady Winceby in Tawse's possession," said Jack impatiently.

"In the assassin's possession you mean."

"Yes, I suppose so. But I must try and learn that from Mallett. Lady Winceby's papers may not have been stolen, and if Mallett has them, I'll be able to deal with him. He's a scoundrel who will do anything for money. However the point is this, Lady Winceby came and told me of her difficulty, and promised to let me marry Betty and to use her influence with the Earl to gain his consent if I would get back these papers. Consequently I am taking the deepest interest in the case, and am resolved to hunt down the assassin. But from what you tell me about Mallett being the executor, it may not be necessary to embark on a detective chase. Mallett may have Lady Winceby's papers, and I may be able to get them from him."

"Yes," said Roland quickly. "But I wish you to help me to hunt down the assassin."

"Why?"

"Oh, what an ass you are, Jack. Can't you see Fred's position? Mallett knows about the forgery. I suppose Tawse told him, and can get Fred arrested. Such a terrible thing would break my mother's heart and would ruin my career. And again, Mallett hinted that, as the bill was missing from the safe, Fred had murdered Tawse to get it."

"What bosh. I thought you were with Fred during the fortnight Tawse was murdered?"

"I was. I took Fred down to Bittern near Southampton, so that if Tawse tried to have him arrested at Oxford he would not be able to find him. But two or three times I went to see my mother at Marlow so as to set her mind at rest about Fred, who is her favourite son."

"The scamp generally is the favourite," said Werner complacently. "My mother adores even a scallywag such as I am. But does Mrs. Carver know what Fred has done?"

"Good heavens, Jack, of course she does not. The mere knowledge of Fred's danger would kill her. She merely thinks that Fred has got into a scrape about money, and fancies that I am helping him out of it. But what I meant to say, when you interrupted, is that I was away from Fred for a couple of days at a time, and did not know what he was doing. Now Mallett accuses me of being in town on the night of the eighth November."

"What, on the night Tawse was murdered?"

"Yes. I was not, as I can prove, for I stopped on that night with my mother at Marlow. But —" Roland looked anxious. "Fred who resembles me closely might have come up. Mallett might have seen him, or perhaps Mallett has set a spy on my actions and on those of Fred. At all events he seems to know much more than is desirable."

"But, Carver," asked Werner much perplexed, "Do you mean to say that Mallett accuses Fred of the murder?"

"Yes, I do. He accused him in so many words. I told him that Rebecca Mendoza was guilty and this he denies. Then he said that if I gave up Miss Wallace to him he would hold his tongue."

"Oh, did he," cried Werner, quickly. "That would seem to imply that he was not so certain of your brother's guilt as he pretended to be. And what did you say?"

"I asked for time to deliberate. He gave me a week. You see, Jack, although I am certain that Fred is innocent, yet if Mallett makes trouble he may be arrested."

"But Fred, having remained at Bittern, may be able to prove an alibi."

"Ah," said Roland significantly. "But the question is: can Fred prove an alibi?"

"You don't think Fred killed the man, do you?" asked Werner astonished.

"No, No!" said Carver hastily. "Didn't you hear me declare Fred's innocence? But as Fred is really my double for looks, he might have come to town and Mallett might have seen him."

"What does Fred say?"

"I haven't asked him yet. I waited to consult you."

Werner reflected for a few minutes, then looked very squarely at his friend. "Is that all you have to tell me?" he asked pointedly.

"Not quite all. I had—as I said—an interview with Sir Athelstan and he ordered me to give up Marion or never enter his doors. I refused. Then he declared that he wanted her to marry Mallett."

"Why, in heaven's name?" demanded Werner perplexed. "Mallett is nobody; and a poor barrister, and a bad lot if all the tales I have heard are true. Perhaps they are not, but certainly I never knew smoke to exist without a fire. Finally and lastly and entirely, Mallett's face would hang a much better man than he is supposed to be."

"I don't know why Sir Athelstan wants Marion to marry the bounder," was Roland's gloomy response. "But he seems quite bent upon his doing so. The fact is Sir Athelstan has engaged a new governess on Mallett's recommendation. She is a fine-looking woman of the adventuress type called Harriet Lizard. Wallace apparently admires her greatly and, from his manner, I should think that he has met her before, as he was too friendly with her when he brought her to see his daughter for the second time. Now it's my impression, Jack," said Carver raising his finger, "that Sir Athelstan wants to get Marion out of the house to marry this Miss Lizard."

"Well," said Jack philosophically, "There's no fool like an old fool. Lizard—Lizard—a queer name. I fancy I have heard it before," he reflected for a moment then shook his head. "No, I can't recall where. But as regards getting rid of his daughter. Why can't he let her marry you? That would settle the matter in the same way." Carver rose to pace the room in an exasperated manner.

"I can't say why he refuses to let me marry Marion, but he does. Still, he made me an offer".

"What sort of an offer?"

"A queer one. He said that if I found out who killed Tawse he would allow me to marry his daughter."

"Hum," said Jack thoughtfully. "Odd, that Sir Athelstan should make the same offer to you that Lady Winceby did to me. And you accepted?"

"At once," said Roland promptly. "I did not give him a chance to change his mind, as I fancied that he had set me what he thought was an impossible task out of bravado. I accepted and left the room straight off. Then I wrote to you to come along this morning, as I want you to help me to learn the truth."

"Certainly," assented Jack cordially. "And in any case I am bound to get those papers of Lady Winceby's whether, Mallett or the assassin is in possession of them. We'll hunt down this assassin together."

"Then you don't think yourself that it is Rebecca Mendoza."

"Ah, I can't say. We'll have to think over the matter. Let us walk now to Scotland Yard and see the Inspector who had charge of the case. We may learn something from him."

"All right. Amuse yourself with the paper, and I'll dress."

"Bother the paper. I'll write a letter to Lady Winceby saying that I have hopes of getting her documents," and Werner sat at the desk, while Roland went to his bed-room.

The desk was a large old-fashioned mahogany one with many pigeon holes, and drawers. Jack scribbled off his letter in his usual sprawling calligraphy, and hunted for an envelope. None was to be found, as Roland had apparently exhausted the supply. Knowing Carver extremely well, Jack had no compunction in searching for what he required, and pulled open various drawers impatiently. Still he did not find the envelope and swore softly between his very white teeth. At length he scrambled under the shelf of the desk to the cupboard where various piles of dusty music manuscripts were put away. Also he saw blue envelopes addressed and unaddressed and heaps of papers. In the hope of finding at least one decent envelope Jack hauled out a quantity of papers on to the carpet, and began to run through them. Some papers were loose, and others were tied up with red tape. Nearly all the envelopes were crumpled and so much soiled that he could not make use of them. At last he reached the bottom of the dusty pile, and was prepared to shovel them back into the cupboard, when he saw a parcel of blue papers bound by an elastic band of gray India rubber. Jack started and grew pale, as well he might. The papers were inscribed "Jacob Tawse."

(To be continued on Thursday.)

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BOYCOTTS AND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR—The history of the boycotts and strikes of India is quite different from the events in Europe. In this country wherever there is boycott, a strike, an excommunication *(bahishkar)* there is always a clique of Brahman priests at the bottom of it. When the Satara Rajas favoured honest and loyal non-Brahmans, there was a boycott called *gravanaya*; when Rama allowed Sudraka, a Brahman's son from a Sudra wife, to perform Vedic ceremonies at Nasik, a boy was killed or the dead body of a lad was thrown in the threshold of his palace, and a Brahman strike was declared, until the poor devil was killed. When the Gaekwar of Baroda favoured a non-Brahaman caste on account of the bravery of its members in subduing restive Kathiawar with the help of Colonel Walker, there was a *gravanaya* strike. When Lord Curzon re-adjusted the territorial distribution of tracts in an inconveniently over-grown Province, the Brahmans of Calcutta produced under the banner of a priestly Bannerji a boycott; when the priestly signallers of the G. I. P. Railway found outsiders transferred to their preserves, there was a strike on the Telegraph Line. I therefore presume that among the Postal-strike-producers the active element is priestly. Brahman editors have been studiously giving prominence to the Malvani and Ratnagiri Kunbis as the strike-producers, but I suspect that, I hope that, the Postal Authorities will, with the help of the Police, be able to trace the real mischief-makers. It was a mistake to employ Brahmans among delivery peons. This strike simply means making the semi-menial-Postal-Service 'worth-the-while' of a Brahman. The Department will then be usurped and the Kunbis ousted. If the Kunbis have any sense they should expose this Brahman scheme for depriving them of their own bread. As at present constituted "the delivery service" is not sufficiently remunerative for a Brahman, even if he be a member of the notoriously miserly *Chitpavan* tribe from Ratnagiri Rajapur and Wai near Satara—the latter represented by a clique that has been hurling boycotts against the Maharaja of Kholhapur and the Maharaja of Baroda who have been forming the Marathas proper. All such movements are the weapons of the weak, the cowardly, and the unmanly. The Kunbis and the Marathas, the fighting material of the British Army, should detest them.

SPECTATOR

THE story of the little dog that had

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

BOMB OUTRAGE ON M. STOLYPIN.

Terrible Details.

THE LIST OF VICTIMS.

HIGH OFFCIALS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The total number of dead from the bomb explosion at M. Stolypin's villa is thirty. They include General Zamiatin, Imperial Councillor Kvostoff, the Court Chamberlains Voronin and Davidoff, the Gendarmerie Colonel Fedoroff, Prince Nakashidji, four ladies, two children, and several servants and guards.

Later details show that four men, two disguised in military uniforms and two civilians, drove up after the visitors' list had closed and were refused admission, which they attempted to force. A struggle with the servants ensued, and the terrorist, disguised as an officer, prematurely dropped a bomb which was concealed in his helmet. It exploded with terrific force, destroying the rooms on the ground floor and the balcony of the first floor, where M. Stolypin's children were seated. The Premier himself was then engaged at a private Cabinet which was being held and made his escape.

Most of the victims were in the ante-room.

THE CONSPIRATORS KILLED.

Two of the conspirators were killed and the others wounded.

The thirty-three wounded include many prominent men of the social and official world.

The occasion of the reception was the christening of M. Stolypin's grandson.

His daughter is still alive and passed a quiet night after an injection of morphia.

His son is better.

The children are both in hospital and the mother is with them.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION AT ST. PETERSBURG

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that General Minn, Commander of the Simenovsky Regiment, who was most prominent in suppressing the riots at Moscow last December, was assassinated at the Peterhof Railway Station last evening by a girl who fired four shots into his back.

The girl was at once arrested.

THE TROUBLE AT TIFLIS.

Plot against the Viceroy.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Private advices from Tiflis report the discovery of a plot on the life of the Viceroy and that many arrests have been, made including officers.

LESE MAJESTE IN GERMANY.

A General Pardon.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Kaiser has pardoned all persons convicted of *lese majeste*.

THE STATE OF SANTIAGO.

Victims Entombed for Five Days.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Living men and women have been extricated at Santiago after being entombed for five days.

A portion of the cemetery at Santiago fell down the hill and the coffins were left exposed. The authorities proposed to cover them with lime, but the priests objected. There has been no further shock of earthquake for forty-eight hours.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 26.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAYS AND THE MONSOON.

Damage in the North and South.

EMBANKMENTS WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

On the North-Western Railway, the line at mile 685, between Waryam and Shorkote Road Stations was breached through heavy rains, and the traffic is reported to be blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

The recent rains have damaged the earthwork of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway seriously. The embankments have been washed down, and the cuttings have fallen in. It is now certain that the railway cannot be opened on the date previously announced.

MR. CALVERT'S MISSION TO GARTOK.

Unaccountable Silence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The last news, received from Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, who is reporting on the Trade facilities in Western Tibet, dated 1st August, is that in which he said he hoped to reach Gartok during the week following. But no news has yet been received of his arrival there.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Probable Meeting at Lahore in October.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

The Punjab Legislative Council will not meet in Simla this year. The next meeting will be in Lahore, probably about the 25th of October. The programme of business is not definitely settled yet.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KASHMIR.

Probable Visit to Quetta and Baluchistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

The arrangements for the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir are now pretty well settled. His Excellency and party leave Simla by road on October 9th, visiting the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. On their way down from Kalka they will go by train to Pindi, and on arrival there on the morning of Tuesday the 9th, will start immediately for Srinagar, where they are due on the 13th. A formal programme of the doings in Kashmir is not yet precisely arranged, but time will be found for shooting, fishing, and for a visit of inspection to the Electric Works at Rampur, and for a shoot in Poonch. His Excellency will return to Pindi on the 7th of November, and probably then go on to Quetta and the Baluchistan frontier; but this is not definite. It is certain, however, that there will not be time for a visit to Karachi. If the Quetta portion of the tour be carried out, there is some idea that there will be a brief halt and shoot in Sind on the return journey. His Excellency will arrive at Agra about the 27th of November. Before reaching Agra, Lady Minto will open the Zenana Hospital at Delhi on the 26th.

The Viceroy's tour after the Agra Durbar is not yet finally decided on. His Excellency will probably arrive in Calcutta some time during the second week of December. The Viceroy proposes to go out to Narkanda about the middle of next month and spend a week there. The scenery, if the weather is fine, is beautiful, and there ought to be some shooting. Lady Minto and her daughters will accompany His Excellency and the party, and will leave Simla probably on the 15th of September, returning on the 18th.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

EARLY NEWS PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

There is still no information regarding the date of the Amir's visit to India, but a rumour states that a letter is now on its way.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE KASHMIR ROAD.

Return of Visitors to India Problematical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

A Jhelum correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—The condition of the tonga road into Kashmir is alarming. The heavy rains of the last few days have rendered the section between Chicoti and Domel all but impassable. In many places the road has become entirely blocked by the descent of mud and boulders, and through these obstructions a passage has to be scraped. This is causing lengthy delays in other places. The track is so narrow that a tonga can just get past. Accidents occur daily, and many bullock-carts have fallen over the khud. In one instance a cart fell into the Jhelum and the force of the water swept away the bullocks and the entire load which was being conveyed to Kashmir. The driver happily escaped. Travellers have to keep their eyes open for falling stones, but landslips are not the only difficulties which beset the visitor.

The fact that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are both going to Kashmir early in the autumn has obliged Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Company to refuse to book tongas after the end of September, with the result that hundreds of people will find their retreat cut off when their leave is finished and they have to return to India. Visitors are, however, still flocking into the country oblivious of the danger. Many people have been lucky in securing ekkas and phaetons two and a half months in advance, but the supply of these conveyances is very limited. The Maharaja will be leaving the Valley towards the end of the season and all traffic is stopped for the three days when His Highness is on the road and all available transport is impressed for his use. I prophesy that not a small number of visitors will be compelled to literally march out of the country.

THE VICEROY'S NEXT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Only Two Bills to be Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

At the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which is fixed for Friday, the 31st instant, the only business at present set down is to pass two measures which were introduced at the last meeting.

THE PATIALA STATE.

Good Harvest Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

Good rain has fallen in the Patiala State excepting the Bhatinda Ilaka, and has brightened the prospects of the next harvest.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT COCHIN.

Capsize of a Lighter.

TWENTY SEVEN MEN MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

A shocking accident occurred in the Cochin Roadstead this morning, when a lighter sank while proceeding to the British India Steamer Urlana with 20 casks of oil and 62 men; of these 35 men were rescued and 27 are still missing. The Steamer was signalled to send life-boats. Two lighters also went from the shore. The ill-fated lighter was sent by Messrs Aspinwall and Company while the sea was very rough.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Through-Booking Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

Through-booking on the railway between Kalka and Simla is to be resumed to-day. Two ordinary passenger trains each way being announced to run.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27

During his approaching visit to Mysore, H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley will spend ten days in the State, a few of which he will spend in tiger shooting.

SIR B. FULLER'S FAREWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—There was a remarkable sentence in Sir B. Fuller's last words to the Goalundo Mohammedans:—"The time has now come when the Mohammedans cannot keep silent and trust to the Government absolutely for justice." Small words like these have before now kindled big fires.

DESECRATION OF A WOMAN'S GRAVE.

Strange Reasons Adduced.

WHOLE VILLAGE TAKES PART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 27.

Judgment was delivered in the case of Ah Cho *versus* Aga Ta Lok and others charged with desecrating a grave about five months ago. Complainant's wife died at Aung Thuzu village near Insein; she was buried in the Burmese cemetery. Complainant then returned to work at Insein. Complainant was informed by a policeman that his wife's body had been exhumed, the coffin broken and the body thrown in water. Complainant went to the cemetery and found that his wife's grave had been opened. He saw the coffin broken up and the body of his wife lying on the edge of water. Complainant reported the matter to the Insein police. An enquiry was held and the five accused were sent up for trial under section 297.

The first accused was examined after the evidence of complainant was recorded. The first accused admits that the body of complainant's wife was exhumed. The first accused gives two reasons for exhuming the body; first, that the monsoon did not break and it was thought that if the body of complainant's wife was removed rain would fall. Now, one might believe this if the incident had taken place in some remote village, but the incident took place close to Insein and within a few miles from Rangoon; secondly, that the body was removed from its resting place as the woman died in pregnancy. This excuse too is absurd. The first accused, the Thugyi of the village, collected money from villagers to exhume and remove the body. Two men were paid to do the job. The whole village was present when the body was exhumed. The first accused alone was examined and charged under section 297 as he was the instigator and the villagers had acted under his orders. He pleaded guilty, his plea being that he acted in ignorance.

The Court discharged accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The two excuses made by the first accused cannot be considered. The first accused had no right in order to satisfy the wishes of the villagers to allow desecration of a grave. The feelings of the husband can be imagined but cannot be described in words The Court found the first accused guilty under section 29, and fined him Rs 25.

A copy of the judgment was applied for with the intention of appealing against the sentence, as the Chinese community to which complainant belongs consider desecration of a grave one of the greatest of crimes.

SERIES OF REMARKABLE MURDERS.

Victims Bound with Rope and Decapitated.

ACCUSED CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 27.

A case of murder, in most remarkable circumstances, was heard by the Arakan Sessions Judge. Bwe, jealous of his wife, approached the man on whom his suspicions were fastened and induced him and three relatives to accompany him to a creek where he said they might together gather shellfish. In this spot Bwe in a friendly conversation with them represented that he had particular skill in releasing a man who was tightly bound with rope. He declared his wish to show his skill then and there, and the men according to evidence seem to have permitted him to bind them all at the same time. They were disposed of in two groups separated by about [illegible]. When the last was bound and they were in his power, he attacked the first, his original intended victim, decapitating him with his *dah*. He then decapitated the second man bound beside the first, and proceeded to the second of the two groups. Here one of the men by struggles broke loose before Bwe reached him and escaped to the village. The fourth was cut down as the first two. When the villagers arrived they found the headless bodies and secured Bwe who made no attempt to escape and confessed at the Sessions and was condemned to death.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

Sharp Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

There was a sharp outbreak of cholera in the Vepery district, in Madras yesterday. Fourteen deaths occurred within little more than twenty-four hours.

THE KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION APPEALS.

To be Heard at Cuddapah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

Mr. K. Narayan Rao will appear on behalf of Government in support of the conviction of the Chief Guard Brindley and the Assistant Station Master of Kodur in the appeals preferred to the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, I. C. S., hands over charge as District Judge to Mr. Mohi Tohan Ghose, I. C. S., on the 30th instant. The appeals will, therefore, be heard by Mr. Ghose as they are fixed for hearing for the 5th proximo.

THE PAMBAN RAMESWARAM RAILWAY.

To be Opened for Traffic Next Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

The railway from Pamban to Rameswaram, across the Island of Rameswaram, which was inspected last week by the Government Inspector of Railways, will be opened for traffic on the 1st proximo.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

Commences on the 3rd of September.

NOMINATION OF CAMP OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 27.

The following appointments have been made by the General Officer Commanding for the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting, which commences on the 3rd proximo:—

Colonel Kolawala, I.M.S., Camp Medical Officer.

Major Batteley, Essex Regiment, Camp Commandant.

Captain Perrin, Secretary Camp Adjutant, and Quartermaster and Squadron Officer.

Captain G. V. Scovell, B. R. V., Statistical Officer.

Some of the Middlesex Regiment from Burma and the Madras Railway Volunteers have arrived. The South Indian Railway Volunteers are expected to-morrow. The Camp is ready and other teams are expected early in the present week.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. B. GRIBBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 27.

Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, I. C. S., (Retired), passed away this morning at 3 a. m.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 27.

Mr. Gribble had been suffering from dysentery for the past week. He broke a blood-vessel three days ago, but was progressing favourably when suddenly blood poisoning set in yesterday and ended fatally. He was conscious till eleven o'clock last night, and passed away quietly at three in the morning. Colonel Little and Dr. Reporter were in attendance. A Masonic funeral will take place at 5 o'clock to-day. Mr. Gribble was staying at the Montgomery Hotel at Secunderabad and will be buried at the Secunderabad cemetery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 27.

The funeral of the late Mr. Gribble, started from his residence at 5 o'clock this evening. The deceased having been a very high Mason the cortege was largely composed of his masonic brethren of Lodges St. John, Mayo, Morland, Decean and Hyderabad, who followed on foot, Worshipful Brothers Little and Stevens leading. On arrival at the cemetery where several of his friends had already assembled, including Mr. A. G. Dunlop C. I. E. Nawab Faridood Jung, C. I. E., Mr. J. Casson-Walker, C. S. I. and Mr. W. Pendlebury. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of representatives of each Lodge. The committal Service was conducted by the Reverend H. E. M. Atkins M. A.

The Masonic honors of the deceased were very numerous. Besides being Past Master of several Lodges in both constitutions he had passed the eighteenth degree and was considered an authority on matters pertaining to the craft. He was also the Grand Master Deputy of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

The late Mr. Gribble was attached on joining the service to the Madras Presidency where he was well known. Since his retirement he passed the last nineteen years of his life in Hyderabad where he had an extensive practice as an Advocate, being largely in requisition in arbitration cases. The fact of his being hard of hearing militated greatly against his being in the front rank of the lawyers of his time, for his legal acumen was of a very high order. The deceased gentleman was also a writer of some repute. Among the works written by him are "A History of the Deccan." in two volums, "The Masonic Lodges of Hyderabad." "The Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence" collaborated by Dr. Heker and a standard work on the subject, borrowed plumes being translations, from German poets and several brochures, the one attracting the most attention being on the Berar Question, a very vexed subject of that day. Mr. Gribble was also a regular contributor to the leading Indian Dailies. Taking all his life a keen, personal interest in the development of tea and coffee culture he maintained to the last his association with the scenes of his early official career as he owed estates in the hilly districts of the Madras Presidency. He was also interested in the expansion of the aloe fibre industry. The deceased leaves a widow who is just now in Germany, a son and daughter at home and two daughters in India to mourn his loss. A cultured and upright English gentleman he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

Mr. Y. D. R. Gribble, I. C. S., (Retired) whose death at Secunderabad this morning is announced, left the Madras Civil Service in 1884, and had resided in India, chiefly at Hyderabad, ever since. He wielded a very ready and able pen and contributed numerous articles to newspapers on Indian affairs. He was a very senior Freemanson and a well-known figure in many circles.

"DRIVING OUT A DEVIL" CASE.

Reference to the [illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At the High Court before a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Justices Ghose, Harington Bodily and Caspersz the reference in the case of Emperor *vs.* Khudiram ("driving out a devil," case) came on for hearing. Accused Khudiram Dass was tried at the present Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Caspersz and a common jury for culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Sasih Bewa by burning her with fire and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to her by means of fire on 14th August. The jury retired to consider the verdict and on their return the foreman replied it was a unanimous verdict and on being further questioned he said their verdict was "guilty of causing grievous bodily hurt without intention of taking life." Under the Judge's directions the Clerk of the Crown read to the jury the two charges under sections 304 and 362, Indian Penal Code, to which prisoner had pleaded not guilty and asked the jury what their verdict was upon these charges. The foreman after a brief consultation with his cojurors stated that the unanimous verdict of the jury was "not guilty on the charge under section 304" and their unanimous verdict was "guilty but not voluntarily" on the charge under section 362.

NAWAB ZAFFER JUNG'S ILLNESS.

Condition Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 27.

His Excellency the Nawab Zaffer Jung, the premier noble of the Hyderabad State, is lying very seriously ill at his City Palace.

MR. ROGERS' FOREST MANUAL.

Honorarium to the Compiler.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. C. G. Rogers of the Indian Forest Service for preparation of a Manual on Forest Engineering.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Major Selwyn, 12th Cavalry, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of the 12th Cavalry in place of Colonel Carleton, who is about to vacate.

The following officers have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps, and are posted as stated.

Lieutenant Wace, 26th Cavalry, to the 15th Mule Corps, Bangalore.

Lieutenant Rowan Robinson, Leicester Regiment to the 42nd Pony Cart Train, Bareilly.

Lieutenant S. H. P. Smith, Leicester Regiment, to the 25th Mule Corps, Mandalay, Lieutenant Hext, 31st Lancers, to the 38th Mule Cadre, Umbala.

Major F. L. Sharp, 30th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 87th Battery, R. F. A., Woolwich.

It has been notified that the abolition of the appointment of 2nd-in-Command of British Regiments involves reduction in the present sanctioned establishment of Majors.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Captain E. L. Mackenzie, Royal Sussex Regiment, as a subaltern with the 2nd Battalion, Southern Nigeria Regiment, of the West African Frontier Force.

The 104th Rifles stationed at Santa Cruz will leave Bombay for Karachi by the R. I. M. S. Dufferin, on the 30th September arriving at Karachi on the 27th idem.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

The second ball of the season was given to-night at the Gymkhana Club by the members of the Indian Civil Service. It was a brilliant function and quite upheld the splendid traditions that distinguishes that body. The whole Poona and Kirkee society including H. E. the Governor, were the guests of the Civil Servants, and when the ball room was full it presented a scene of exceptional splendour. The entire effect of the decorations was beautiful in the extreme and it betrayed the loftiest conceptions of the decorative art, credit for which went to Lady Edgerley, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Malcolm Gibb, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. DuBoulay, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Roberts and Mrs. Moore. These ladies worked hard all day to complete the adornments and they were assisted by Mr Simcox, Mr. French, Mr. Rob Stewart and a host of others. Supper tables were very prettily decorated by Lady Edgerley.

Shortly before ten the Governor arrived under the usual honours, a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file having been furnished by the 93rd Highlanders. His Excellency was welcomed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton and the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie on behalf of the Civil Service, while a string band of the East Lancashire Regiment continued playing a dreamy waltz. His Excellency was at once conducted to a dais where he was received by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Lady Edgerley, Mrs. Lamb, and Mrs Gibb. Shortly after, the State Lancers opened. Lord Lamington danced with Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, General Richardson with Lady Edgerley, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb with Mrs. Selby, General Trevor with Mrs. Moore, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie with Mrs. Greany, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton with Mrs. Richardson, Sir Steyning Edgerley with Mrs Trevor and Surgeon General Greany with Mrs. Gibb. Reminiscences of the ball will linger long in the memory of those who attended it and the members of the Civil Service will never be forgotten for having provided so happy an evening.

ESCAPE OF A DACOIT FROM YARROWDA.

Convict Caught and Captors Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

A notorious Bhil dacoit, who had been undergoing a long term of imprisonment in the Yarrowda Jail for various daring dacoities, made a successful dash for liberty some days ago, finding open a part of the Jail wall, in connection with the building operations for a printing office which are at present in progress at Yarrowda. The dacoit made a dash past the sentry on duty and got clear. He had put in several years and had only 3 months to expire. There was however another sentence of 10 years still to be undergone by him at Secunderabad and this probably incited him to regain liberty. He was a convict warder at the time he escaped and this fact helped him considerably to escape.

For four days he enjoyed dangerous liberty and on Wednesday last he was discovered in his prison clothes by some villagers making his way over the Bhima Shankar Ghaut and was arrested by the Patel and fifteen villagers. He was brought into Poona and placed before Mr. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The captors received the usual reward.

KIDNAPPING IN CALCUTTA

A Bogus Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The grandson of Kali Charn Bannerjee, former [illegible] since Wednesday last under suspicious circumstances. The matter was reported to Mr. Bernard, District Magistrate, Alipore, on Sunday. After deliberation and examination of the boy's uncle, the Magistrate directed the Sub-Divisional Officer, Diamond Harbour, to detain the emigrant ship Arno then proceeding down the river bound for the West Indies. The vessel was arrested as she passed Saugor and ordered to return to Diamond Harbour. A search was made to-day for the boy who was not found on board the vessel.

A remarkable story is told by a Mahratta, named Nilkantha Ganesh Kulkaram, to the effect he was abducted and chloroformed by three persons late on Thursday night. He was taken to a garden house in the Northern suburbs and effected his escape with great difficulty. He returned to his lodging in a pitiable condition. The Police after investigation declare the story a fabrication made to cause alarm. Kulkaram employed private detective police to discover his assailants and the house to which he was taken.

DROWNED AT A PICNIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

On Sunday last a young man, named Thomas Gregory, while at a picnic in the northern suburbs, dived into the tank to have a swim and was drowned. His body was recovered some hours later from the depth of eighteen feet.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

Statement By Viscount Hayashi.

H. E. Viscount Hayashi, interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*, is reported to have said that Japan intends to adhere strictly to the policy of equal opportunities for all in Manchuria and that she does not contemplate, and never did contemplate, the granting of exclusive advantage to any nationals, whether her own or other. Of course, during the war, Manchuria, being in military occupation, could not possibly be thrown open to trade. Even after peace was concluded there remained nearly a million and a quarter of combatant and non-combatant Japanese subjects in that region, all of whom had to be supplied with food and other necessaries from home, and the duty of carrying out such a work absorbed the means of communication so that free access for commercial commodities in general was out of the question. This, however, was an exceptional and temporary state of affairs and simultaneously with its removal the place would be thrown open. It might be affirmed publicly that Manchuria, so far as concerned the parts originally in occupation, could be completely thrown open to all nations at about the beginning of September. Only those that were unacquainted with the facts could entertain any doubt under such circumstances. The truth was that according to treaty, Japan might have continued in military occupation until next April. Nobody could have questioned her right to do so. But, on the contrary, she has employed extraordinary expedition to repatriate her troops and prepare for the restoration of civil administration, and if she succeeds in opening southern Manchuria by the beginning of September, that will be seven months earlier than the date conventionally fixed for evacuation. In the presence of such celerity the world, instead of doubting Japan's intentions, ought to be thankful for her efforts. It is of course possible that Japanese merchants may have sold to the Chinese inhabitants of Manchuria some of the goods imported nominally for the use of the troops. That kind of thing is more or less inevitable: no precautions would suffice to prevent it, especially amid conditions such as accompany the evacuation of territory by great armies. The Japanese Government's desire is not to lose a day in throwing open the whole of Manchuria, but every one must understand that there are many preparations necessarily precedent to such a consummation, as, for example, the organization of civil administration, courts of law and so forth. These matters cannot not be arranged in a day. The long and short of the matter is that if any foreigners entertain a feeling of dissatisfaction about Japan's proceedings in Manchuria, their mood must be attributed solely to ignorance of the real facts of the case.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Social Democracy in Germany.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

BERLIN, AUGUST 9.

THE visit of the German journalists to England has given rise to one disagreeable consequence for the German social democratic party, inasmuch as it has drawn the attention of the English socialists and of the representatives of the working men, who are at the present time raising their heads anew, to the one man despotism which has prevailed in the central committee of the above named party for the past ten years. In Germany, the stormy scenes between Bebel, the dictator of the Party, who claims to be the sole apostle of "pure" socialistic doctrines, and the younger social democrats, who, by taking an active part in the making of the laws and in their administration, desire to improve the lot of the working man, have long been a standing feature of the social democratic party gatherings. It was noticed that the struggle was continued in the coarsest language and with the bitterest passion in the columns of the social democratic newspapers. Even the editorial staff of "Vorwaerts," the "central organ of the German social democratic party," sometimes refused to take up the cudgels against the "Revisionists." Nevertheless, Bebel still remains at the wheel; outwardly, at least, the spokesmen have again resigned themselves to unconditional obedience, and renounced—a programme which may be taken in all political earnestness and which is more in keeping with the spirit of the age.

THE PARTY DISCIPLINE

which, in spite of the treatment they have been subjected to, contrives to keep men like Bernstein and Gohre amongst the followers of Bebel, would compel our admiration, did we not know that their whole political existence rests upon their being knowledged as "comrades" and upon their thus having the appearance of possessing the support of the three million social democrat votes, polled at the last Reichstag election. Bebel knew very well that his oft-repeated threat, "he that is out on my side leaves the party" had not yet lost any of its efficacy. It is just because he himself has no positive programme, but still continues to rage in the old passionate style against the present order of things that he is able as the most resolute standard-bearer, to floor his competitors who aspire at having a leading position of their own. In spite of his 66 years he still believes in the stability and virtues of the "International Proletariat." Neither the infamous acts of the Paris Communists, nor the assassinations perpetrated by the Russian revolutionists can disturb his belief in the correctness of his conception. The goading on of his followers to hate against the alleged privileged classes, the despising of all authority except his own, is the activity demanded by him of all the comrades. The witty Irishman, Bernhard Shaw, has quite rightly said of him that he seems always to be perched up in a pulpit whence he preaches morality, and that he revels in the delights of virtuous indignation. He is ever on the scent of a scandal, or of anything approaching a scandal, which, when found, he clothes in fulminating periods and turns it to account in the general denunciation with which he works upon the masses. If he finds a suitable text for such a lecture, the baiting is carried on with renewed vigour, and the papers under his influence give vent to their joy in the well-known phrase "Social democracy is wonderfully lucky." For Bebel can, in such a case, make another speech in the Reichstag which the parliamentary reports will spread throughout the whole of Germany. The rigorous passages are meant to impress all moralists throughout the land and spur on budding orators to renewed efforts at emulation. The social democratic member of the Bebel stamp, and

ESPECIALLY BEBEL HIMSELF,

have no consciousness of the fact that they are returned to Parliament to represent the present generation of working men. Helping the workman in the struggle for existence, providing for him in times of industrial depression, these are matter they leave to the Government and to the employers of labour. It is [illegible] that their goal the workman to extremes, so as to capture and [illegible] social democratic camp. Bebel believes it his whole duty, to keep together, in its present form, and with all the means at his command, the whole social democratic party machinery. Workmen who put their own trade-interests in the foreground, speakers who champion a practical idea, political economists who work out a new programme, all these are, from the very first, irritating to him, because they occasion a split within the party and may set aside his revolutionary menaces. As colleagues he prefers fanatical writers with a fine command of abusive language to men whose hearts beat warmly for the workman's cause, and who are always ready to take an active and actual interest in the making of laws. The epigones of Marx, under the leadership of Bebel, and in the name of German social democracy carry on a campaign of agitation in the interests of the international proletariat. Naturally the opposition within the party to this absolute leader

FIGHTING FOR AN IDEAL OF THE PAST

grows greater year by year. The tension at the annual party gatherings becomes more and more strained. "Vorwaerts," the official organ of the party, lately published retorts from several of the brethren, with whom Bebel had found fault, which in sharpness of tone left nothing to be desired. Bebel's authority is gradually weakening, even amongst his own creatures, for the sterility of his methods becomes obvious, and the continuous repetition of exaggerated attacks becomes fatiguing. The incontestible fact that the socialist parties of other countries have already struck out in another direction, is especially disquieting for Bebel's policy of collecting together the inflammable materials of Revolution from all parts, until at last the whole can be set fire to by the acknowledged leader. Millerand and Jaures in France, Burns and Keir Hardie in England set little value on the socialist Utopia, except as a fanciful picture to be painted on the wall as occasion demands; the only person who uses it is a directive agent and as a skid in party development idealist Bebel. The difference between the purely negative German and the practical English social democracy is clearly expressed by Shaw: in England, Burns has accepted a ministerial post, and Keir Hardie works together with him. Had Bebel been offered the Government of the German Empire, with singer as Chancellor, both would have declined "on principle."

THE ENGLISH WORKING MEN,

and the members of Parliament elected from their ranks have paid no attention to the boycott declared against that "traitor to his class," John Burns, by the Battersea "Social Democratic Federation" and have come to no harm on this account as is proved by the latest law on the subject of industrial disputes. Their talented leader MacDonald has been severely lectured by the doctrinaire advocates of the proletariat on the staff of "Vorwaerts," because he regards the socialist struggle as a means of improving the condition of the labouring classes, instead of joining forces with Bebel, and working for the overthrow of the whole order of society which is founded on capitalism. German social democracy is very hard hit by the scornful retort of the "Labour Leader" that the question as to what may be the correct notion of the nature of human society, is beside the point and that in politics more depends on the will than on the intellect. The fostering of Marx's "pure" doctrines is Bebel's aim in life, not because he wishes to preserve the scientific theory or to better the world, but only because it enables him, as guardian of this Tradition to keep up his position as Dictator of the social democratic party as against the newer ideas. So long as the socialists in France and in England had not scored any political successes, Bebel was, in Germany, accounted to be the supreme head of the international working men's brotherhood. The latest controversies have robbed him of this nimbus. It remains to be seen how long the "Revisionists" amongst German social democrats will allow themselves to be terrorised by the passionate doctrinaire Babel and his self-seeking accomplices.

(Concluded on page 6.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Federal Finances.

THE NEW BOUNTIES BILL.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCES.

MELBOURNE, AUGUST, 8.

THE Minister of Customs has circulated a general statement upon the Bounties Bill, containing a quantity of information relating to each of the industries which it is proposed to aid by means of a bounty. It is pointed out that "all the bounties are for outdoor occupations, and, primarily, for the people engaged therein." The question of the presence of the manufacturer, as apart from the grower in connection with some products, is alluded to, and the lesson of co-operative effort in the butter industry is referred to. "It would be well," the document says "within the limits of the financial power of those co-operative companies, to deal with the question of sweetened condensed milk and powdered milk. The plant (machinery) for sweetened condensed milk costs from £1,000 up to £5,000 (the co-operative farmers can readily deal with it), and as the raw milk must be treated as soon as possible after milking, the industry is essentially one for dairymen in co-operation. The plant (machinery) required for powdered milk costs about £200, which is within the means of individuals, much more so of small combinations." With reference to the financial position of some of the other industries affected by the proposed bounties, the memorandum says:—

As to raw seed cotton, upon which the bounty could be given, this does not require treatment by the grower. Ginned cotton requires a plant costing about £2,000. This ginned cotton is the most expensive product with the exception of milk of those upon which bounty is proposed. The cost of a ginning plant is the only one that approaches the expenditure necessary in connection with the co-operative butter or milk industry. As regards the other products enumerated in the bill, most of the processes and expenditure necessary are within the financial limits of one grower or farmer, and all of them are within the means of a farmers' co-operative company. The smallness of the capital required renders it possible for the grower, or a small combination of growers, to also be manufacturers, thus there is no danger of a monopoly, in any article. The preparation of oils should not present any great financial difficulties since the necessary plant costs about £200, a sum which may readily be subscribed by a few growers. The tinning of fish offers no greater financial difficulties than the extraction of vegetable oils, and is suited to small co-operative combinations of persons engaged in the fishing industry. The preparation of flours for market is not an expensive process. The question of aiding the egg and poultry industry was also discussed by it, and it was decided that this "can best be dealt with by the Federal or State Governments making arrangements with regard to transit, i.e., cool storage, &c."

THE LOAN FUND

For some time the Treasurer has been negotiating with the banks with regard to the loan of £4,000,000 required to redeem the 4 per cent. loan falling due next July. The new loan is to be floated at 3½ per cent. There has been an important development in the negotiations, the Savings Bank Commissioners having offered to underwrite the loan to the extent of £2,000,000 of the sum required at par at 3 1/2 per cent. The Treasurer declines to discuss his loan negotiations at the present stage beyond saying that he would have no difficulty whatever in raising the whole of the £4,000,000 locally at 3½ per cent., though the Government was considering whether it would be wise to draw so much from the local money market, especially in view of the fact that in 1905 provision must be made for another maturing loan of £2,000,000. As far as the loan of £4,000,000 at present under consideration is concerned, the Government has not yet decided how much, if any, shall be placed on the London market.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

There was circulated recently amongst members of the Federal Parliament a schema of [illegible] with the financial problems of the Commonwealth, compiled by Mr. Robert Harper, M.P., in the form of a long letter to the Commonwealth Treasurer, Sir John Forrest. The schema provides for the assumption by the Commonwealth of the whole of the existing public debts of all the States; for the establishment of a [illegible] per cent. permanent Australian stock, and for the management of the debts by a board of [illegible] commissioners. Mr. Harper also advocates as an essential part of his scheme, the appointment of a High Commissioner in London, whose duty it would be to carry out there the financial arrangements deemed necessary in concert with the commissioners. Mr. Harper regards immediate action in these directions as desirable in view of the fact that in 1907 something like £9,000,000 of State obligations mature, and will have to be dealt with.

THE DEFENCE FORCES.

Throughout the length and breath of the military forces in the Commonwealth there is growing up silently, but surely, a very strong movement of protest against the disposition on the part of a section of the Federal Parliament to transfer the detailed administration of the forces from the Minister of defence and military board to the floor of the House of Representatives. Every day, it is said, the area of Ministerial discretion and responsibility is being narrowed, and the authority of officers undermined, and discipline set at naught by the determination of a few politicians to assume control of the pettiest details connected with military service. The allegation is that the old pre-commissioner civil service evils are being repeated in connection with the military forces: and that no State commandant or commanding officer can be sure when he gives an order that some malcontent will not rush to a Federal member and secure a wrangle in Parliament should the order prove ill-advised or inconvenient. If Federal politicians only took p

pauper. It is difficult for the person who leads a life of ordinary decency and comfort to realise that in the midst of a thriving and generally well to do community there are people who are for a considerable part of their time waging a desperate battle against nakedness and hunger. That there is always poverty, no matter how good the times and plentiful the seasons, everyone is fully aware. Thriftlessness, drunkenness and laziness claim their victims in all circumstances. Even the most humane people are inclined to look to either or all of these vices as the reason for the misfortunes of the great majority. To generalise in this way, as far as many of Melbourne's poor are concerned, would be a mistake. Undoubtedly there is a good proportion whose present privations are entirely due to their own vicious habits, and who would remain poor no matter what might be done to help them. There are many others who have entered upon life with bodies and minds too ill-equipped to sustain them in the struggle for existence; who have, nevertheless, married, become the parents of large families, and taken upon themselves responsibilities only to be borne by beings much more efficient. Others, again, have been suddenly stricken with illness that has crippled them for months and years, and rendered the condition of their families almost hopeless. Concerted steps are to be taken to relieve it.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND THE FEDERATION.

The Perth Assembly spent six hours recently discussing a motion by Mr. F. C. Monger—"That in the opinion of this House the union of Western Australia with the other States in the Commonwealth of Australia has proved detrimental to the best interests of this State, and the time has arrived for placing before the people the question of withdrawing from such union." He said the eastern States did not trouble about Western Australia. Of all the States, Western Australia was the only one attracting population on any large scale, for desirable settlers had realised the value of the agricultural lands of Western Australia. This progress the press of the eastern States not been able to check, despite their efforts. The other States were simply squeezing the life blood of Western Australia in order to enrich themselves. If Western Australia had not entered the union, it would have had an individuality of its own and the world would have been bidding for its trade. What was more, they would not have been handing over a large percentage of their customs and other earnings for something shadowy and unreal. The Premier said that if it were the wish of a majority that some movement should take place in an endeavor to sever the Federal bonds, it would be his duty to take his stand with those with whom he voted some years ago against federation, but until that time occurred it was his duty to loyally abide by the majority verdict in favour of federation. It was very questionable whether the present was an opportune time to raise such a question, for they were endeavouring to secure the passage of the Trans-Australian Railway Survey Bill at present. The prospects of getting the bill through and the line constructed were better than ever before. He would vote against the motion, firstly because he considered it inopportune, and secondly, because, even if carried, it would be impracticable. Mr. Bath, leader of the Opposition, also opposed the motion, on account of its impracticability. Remembering the uphill fight of the American and Swiss federations, they must see that any attempt to pronounce a verdict so soon was little less than asininity.

The debate was adjourned.

VICTORIAN WOOLLENS.

With reference to the recent extraordinary statement made by the foreign trade organ to the effect that our local woollen mills are flourishing with such exuberance under the 20 per cent. tariff that they cannot supply the trade, the secretary of the Australian Woollen Manufacturers' Association made the following statement:—

"To say that the local mills cannot supply the trade in flannels and blankets is very wide of the truth. Since the article referred to was published several of the 'lane' buyers have asked manufacturers if they can take further orders, or whether they would agree to increase those already booked; but, although replies were given in the affirmative, no further orders have been placed.

"Manufacturers in Australia are in a totally different position to those in England and on the Continent, as there is practically only one series of wool sales in Australia annually, viz., during the three months October to January, and local manufacturers, therefore, have to estimate what their probable requirements will be for the year, and purchase accordingly; and what is more, pay cash for the lot in six days, whilst in England there are six series of sales throughout the year, at intervals of about every two months. "The mills are delivering all the orders entrusted to them, and, moreover they are on the best of terms with their friends in Flinders-lane. The Victorian woollen manufacturers are still open to orders for next season. No orders were taken last year which could not be or were not fulfilled in reasonable time, and engagements have not been repudiated (unless perhaps, by either or both of the woollen mills which had to close up) while contrary to treating the warehouses unfairly, larger quantities than those ordered have been delivered to several of the warehouses by request."

AN OBSTINATE WIDOW.

An interesting situation promises to develop in connection with the turning of the flood waters of the Goulburn River into the Waranga Basin next week. This action will raise the water in the basin by 6 feet. There are two houses below what will then be the water mark. One belongs to Messrs Gunn Bros., and is situated upon land for which they had a permissive occupancy only, and they have vacated it without compensation. The other house is occupied by Mrs. Thomas Cleary, who announces that unless she receives compensation for the loss of the house she will stay in her old home until the Government drawns her. The Government has given her notice to quit, and has declined to recognise any claim to compensation. In the early days, when Rushworth was known as the Goulburn diggings, Mr. Thomas Cleary was horsman there. The land was reserved from occupation, but he had to settle somewhere, so he took out a miners right, and built the house on the spot where it is shortly to be submerged by the rising waters. He practically "squated" on the ground without having any title to it. He died some years ago, but Mrs. Cleary still occupies the house. When the last lot of water was turned into the basin it flooded the two rear rooms of the house, so that the additional 6 feet to be turned in on 13th inst will make the place absolutely untenable. Mrs. Cleary, has stated that unless she receives compensation she will stay there till she drowns." It is pointed out that she will require considerable endurance, because when the water is turned in it will only rise at the rate of a quarter of an inch a day, and if she does drown she will drown by inches.

FLAX GROWING IN VICTORIA.

Reports have been received by the Director of Agriculture that a considerable extension in the cultivation of flax is taking place. It is estimated that 1000 acres were harvested last season, the results being fairly satisfactory in regard to the yield of seed and the quality of fibre. Reports indicate that this year a considerably increased area will be sown. Experimental plots are being cultivated under the supervision of the Agricultural department in five districts to determine the requirements of the plant as far as artificial manures are concerned.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CONFERENCE.

THE foundation-stone of the new Poor Home was laid on Sunday the 26th, instant at Mahim by the Rev. Dr. B. de Monte of Maragon in the presence of the members and others of the Conference. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Henriques of Dadar, the Rev. Fathers Sequeira and Rosario of Upper Mahim, Father Monteiro of Juveu and Father Madeira of the Church of Victoria to which this Conference is attached. The latter gentleman in asking the Rev. Dr. B. de Monte to lay the foundation-stone stated that the present Home was purchased by the Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, the then Vicar of the Church, and as it has now past repairs it is proposed to re-build it with the substantial sum subscribed by the Rev. Dr. B. de Monte and a promise of further help combined with public subscription—The Rev. Gentleman also stated that the thanks of the Conference are due to the Rev. Father Monteiro of Juveu and also to Mr. Shilloo Valladares for collecting subscriptions from the public.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

FOREIGN NOTES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE TAXING OF BEER.

In spite of the anti-alcohol movement, the production and sale of beer continues to go apace in almost every country. This remark is especially true of the better-class, wholesome beers. Reports for 1905 again show an increased demand both at home and abroad for Guiness' Stout and the well-tried products of German breweries. The world's total output of beer in 1905 amounted to 5,400 million gallons, of which Germany alone produced 1540 million gallons, with a value of 45½ million pounds sterling. It is no wonder, then, that when the necessity arises of increasing the national revenue, that the Government and almost all the political parties should regard beer with great favour as an object of taxation. The increased tax on beer brewing which now comes into force in Germany, and which raises the price of beer by about 10 o/o possesses an exceptional interest, inasmuch as it favours the smaller breweries at the expense of the larger. It has been shown that the number of breweries in Germany has declined from 8308 in 1902, to 7762 in 1904, because a great number of the smaller businesses were either given up, or taken over by the great brewery companies. In so far as this absorption process is a result of the economic advantages possessed by every large business concern in the competitive struggle, it is rightly looked upon as an undesirable change. But whether it is possible for politicians to combat this evil, which makes its appearance in all branches of industry, by the imposition of taxes is quite another question. The whole

BREWING-TRADE IS UNITED

and quite decided upon one point, and that is, that the additional tax, which affects the various firms in very unequal degrees, cannot be borne by them but must be shuffled on to the shoulders of the public. One is easily led astray by the high dividends paid by some of the older breweries, and which are in a measure, to be ascribed to the reserve-funds and to the large amounts written off during former years. The fact is, that German breweries on the average, show only a moderate profit of 7 1/4 o/o less than in the metal trades and in a number of other branches of industry. Now, the publicans, and the sellers of bottled beer naturally wish to apportion out this additional tax amongst their customers, but it so happens that there is no coin of the realm small enough to represent the amount due on less than half a litre of beer. The highest tax, that is to say, the tax imposed on the great breweries does not exceed 1 M. 20 Pf. per hektoliter. It follows from this, that the additional duty due on the glass or bottle of beer usually containing 4/10 litre, is less than half a phennig. But since such a small value cannot be paid in coin, the publicans raise the retail price to the nearest unit value, that is by 1 pf: in South Germany and by 5 pf: in North Germany, or they reduce the amount of beer to the next lowest mark of the gauged measure, that is from 0·4 litre to 0.3 litre. This represents a reduction in quantity of 25 o/o whilest the correct increase in price should only be 10 o/o. As the public has no means of opposing this exaggerated increase in price, the efforts which are now being made to raise an extra local rate on the consumption of beer, will win many adherents. Up to the present, the trifling tax (per hektoliter) of 50 pf: on home-brewed and 65 pf on imported beer which has hitherto been the rule in the parishes and municipalities of Prussia, has only resulted in a net gain of 12 million marks. By a corresponding scale of increase it would be possible to make the publicans and retailers of bottled beer disgorge a part of their exaggerated profits, and many a town would thus be able to clear itself of its financial troubles at the expense of its beer consumers. The apparent error of the too trifling increase in excise duty would thus be rectified, and besides, the antialcoholists would have the joy of seeing their beer-drinking fellow citizens both taxed and rated higher than themselves.

CHANGES IN ROME.

The following letter dated August 7th reaches us from Rome. If one cannot always report something good, one can at least always write something new from Rome. In the near future the work of demolishing the rows of houses behind the Monto Citorio is to be commenced. Room will thus be provided for the extension of the Parliament buildings, and more especially for the erection of a new council chamber. This is the first important encroachment on that quarter which lies between the Corso and the Tiber, and which, hence, is pre-eminently the Roman quarter. If one holds the opinion that this trespass may be regarded as justified by necessity, such can by no means be the case with regard to the plans concerning the grounds of the Palazzo Colonna. It is rumoured that this garden is to be sold, and that a new first-class Hotel is to be erected on the site. This garden was laid out somewhere about the year 1550. It stretches along the western slope of the Quirinal, and the magnificent terraces which clothe the hill-side bear eloquent witness to the classic horticultural art of the Italian Renaissance. From the summit, one enjoys a far-famed view of the Eternal City. Here are to be found also the fragments of two antique entablatures in marble, belonging perhaps to the house from which Nero looked down upon the burning city, Interesting remains of ancient Roman brick-walls are also to be found in these pleasure grounds. The number of beautiful old gardens in the interior of Rome is already so small that the loss of Colonna Park cannot but be most deeply deplored. Besides, no one can say that it is a particularly cheering idea, to contemplate the erection of a modern caravanserai on the Quirinal, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the gardens of the Royal Palace. But the "auri sacra fames" is great and the fate of the lovely garden is very doubtful. More gratifying is it to learn that another of Rome's charming villas is permanently secured. This is

THE SO-CALLED "VILLA MALTA,"

which stands on the southern slope of the Pincio, behind the Santissima Trinity de Monti This Villa has been bought by the German government for 1,600,000 lire, and will be handed over to the German Historical and Archæological Institutes. "The names of some famous Germans have in former times been connected with this Villa, for Ludwig I., the enthusiastic art lover and King of Bavaria, as well as Wilhelm Humboldt, the brother of the celebrated philologist and diplomatist, Alexander Humboldt, have lived here. The palm-tree in the Villa garden was planted by the Bavarian Prince himself, who brought it with him from the East. The beautiful Villa will, from this day forth, be permanently kept in good repair, and the two German Institutions which play so important a part in the scientific life of Rome, will now be able to rejoice in the possession of a stately home, in every way worthy of its tenants. As neighbour they will have the French Academy, which is domiciled in the Villa Medivi; but the Villa Malta will shelter no artists beneath its roof. For the German painters and sculptors the magnificent Villa Falconieri at Frascati, a private gift to the German Kaiser, is being got ready. Another gratifying piece of information is that, the Vatican Piracothek is to be re-arranged and transferred to another suite of rooms. The collection is certainly not very large, but it contains a series of works of the very first order, *e. g.*, paintings by Raphael, Melozzo da Forli, and Domenichino. The collection has hitherto been kept in out of the way rooms but is now to be removed, to the west wing to rooms which overlook the Belvededere court where it is to be re-arranged in accordance with the most modern ideas, and hung in a good light. At the same time, other old masters which are at present scattered here and there throughout the Vatican will be brought together and included in the Pinacothek.

L. ASCH.

M. STEPHANE LAUZANNE publishes in the *Matin* a remark by the Emperer to his French guests that the red peril, as he called it, was the same nowadays for all *chefs d'Etat*. Speaking of the non-appearance of the French man-of-war, *Leon Gambetta* at Kiel, his Majesiy said to the French naval attache:—"*Allons, allons*, I see what it is. We are still somewhat an object of suspicion, and we are still being made to do penance." As to the idea that it could possibly give him pleasure to learn that the French military force was weakened, he remarked that any disorganisation of the kind was too contagious, not to be a cause of anxiety to other military powers for anti-militarism was an international plague. For a country to rejoice at its propagation among its neighbours would be like illuminating, because the cholera had broken out over the border.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Should it be Abolished?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nobody will have the temerity to say that the City Improvement Trust was not created for the purposes of mainly "stamping out the plague," and and as "a great expedient to deal with a very great and over-whelming calamity." Various plague measures had of necessity to be given up, one after another, as not only expensive and harmful, but perfectly untenable and absolutely futile. But the Trust, that must have been planned at leisure, only to be carried through the legislative ceremonies in a precipitate hurry, because of "the urgency," "the emergency," "no time for constitutional posing," &c. on account of "the ravages and inroads of the deadly plague," threatens to stick to us much more tenaciously and for a much longer time than the plague itself. Mr. Wacha's proposal to the Municipal Corporation that it should be abolished is not at all a new proposal. The prevailing general sense of the thoughtful part of the citizens was against its institution, but the time chosen for it being a terrorizing time, they, at the most, whispered amongst themselves their greates' misgivings and dislike of it. The time was a "troublous" time. It had a depressing effect on the members of the Corporation. When the general but nebulous scheme of the institution of the Trust was being considered and voted upon by the Corporation . . . and it must be owned that although everybody knew that the occasion was of vital importance . . . there were only about two-thirds of that body present, of whom one-third declined to vote at all, and only two-thirds voted; of whom, again, about one-third were Government members. That was how the assent of the Corporation was got. It need scarcely be mentioned that had it not been for the panic and the troublous times, whereby the members of the Corporation felt overawed, the scheme should surely have been negatived by an overwhelming majority. But in calmer times the decisive character of the negative would have been plainly and forcibly marked had there been allowed time sufficient for considering the financial part of the enactment. The Chamber of Commerce said: "It would undoubtedly have been exceedingly desirable that the Chamber should have had more time at its disposal, as many of the provisions of the Bill, especially as to the financial relations they constitute between the Municipality and the Board, are of an exceedingly intricate, even contentious character. . . . They have accordingly been constrained to pass over these very important features of the proposed enactment, confidently trusting that they will be adequately dealt with by the Municipality." The Mill Owners' Association made a similar complaint, saying "Unfortunately, the very limited period between the publication of the Bill and its introduction in the Council renders it impossible for the Committee of the Association to consider it so exhaustively as its importance demands and therefore they have been constrained to avoid dealing with the financial sections which may perhaps be more appositely and effectively criticised by the Municipal Corporation." And the Corporation in its turn said "It can scarcely be gainsaid that the time allowed was signally short for the consideration of a measure of so unusual a character and one which concerned issues and interests of such importance and magnitude. . . Nothing but the plea of urgency could have justified so comparatively short an allowance of time." Thus it is obvious that the enactment was passed without any sufficient opportunity being given for the consideration of even its essential—financial—part, and that it would have probably been negatived by the Corporation with a decisive voice but for the panic, the troublous time, and the hot haste.

Now the very essential and primary object with which the Trust was created—fighting the plague and, "if not summarily killing it, checking its spread, reducing its strength, and limiting and weakening it" —has absolutely and unquestionably failed all through; the plague grew more virulent and intense and widespread as the Trust grew older. Whilst introducing the Improvement Trust Bill, Lord Sandhurst said "the building of to-day and the building of the future might have been dealt with leisurely by existing authorities (Municipality), had not the matter been urged upon us by the events (plague) of the past and present year"; that is to say, had there been no hurry to stamp out the plague by clearing the crowded areas, the Municipal authorities might have done the work of what was called the reconstruction of the city. It has by this time become quite evident that though many of the crowded areas have been cleared, the plague has not receded or abated one jot; on the contrary it has increased; and therefore the main object of the Trust has failed. Now the inevitable conclusion must be that the Trust should be abolished, and the reconstruction work assigned to the Municipality. When this is done it shall be gladly and well said that an end is put to "the unconstitutional and illegal action," as Sir Pherozesha said, "to which the Corporation in their anxiety for the supreme emergency of the situation quietly submitted, even when they found that its authority and its constitution were violated at the hands of the Government."

Even after an experience of about three years, Sir, you were pleased to say in your editorial article: "The reply" (from Government to the representation of the Corporation) "was neither decided, decisive, nor incisive. It was a reply which should encourage the Corporation to persevere in its action, and to represent and memorialize, and to continue to do so, again and again, until it brings home to Government the conviction of the necessity of removing the error of its processes and abolishing to the limbo of useless and potentially mischievous things, a Board which never ought to have had an existence . . . . It was a foolish piece of legislation and to secure its removal from the Statute-book is the desire of every intelligent man possessed of more than a fleeting interest in the welfare of Bombay . . . . His Excellency and his Government for the greater part of the year reside far away from the capital, and can have at the best a superficial knowledge of Bombay City, its wants and aspirations. The annual migrations to the hills must be stopped. Then by residence in the plains Government will learn what are the Capital's wants and needs. The Corporation should have urged nothing short of the abolition of the Trust." When you wrote this, Sir, you voiced the general voice.

A beginning has been made to introduce into the city those elements that have long been doing mischief and perhaps any amendments that do not stand upon economic principles—and it is not yet too late to ignore or set them aside. The question of the housing of the poor has so far been and shall ever remain thoroughly thorny, undecided, unsatisfactory, and ever mischievous, so long as it has no basis on the reliable principles of economic laws. One may easily say that no English institution is faultless. The Poor Laws of England have been considered both economically and morally, a veritable curse to it, as that great thinker, Spencer, has shown more than once. In like manner the subject of the "Housing of the Poor" having been once allowed, under sheer ignorance, to crop up and take root in England, legislative measure after measure has followed constantly since 1851, and yet it remains in as unsatisfactory and mischievous a condition as it ever was. Notwithstanding these constant changes of law on the unscientific subject, the late Chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council said, so recently as 1900: "We have seen that legislation has failed to attain to the desired results. The housing difficulty remains, becoming greater and greater as the population increases." After his long experience of the subject he has discussed it in the form of a book, and the conclusion he comes to as a remedy, is "It is by opening up of every channel of supply, by greater freedom of action alike for Municipal and private enterprise, that the difficulty will be met." In this we see there is some method, some reliable principles on which to work to the end. Our Health Officer, Dr. Turner, who may appear to have studied this question of "housing the poor," has recorded it as his opinion that "this question has tested the ingenuity and resources of Governments and local authorities of all countries, and little progress in large cities has been made." Because a mistaken action, baseless of reliable principles, was taken in England, therefore it does not follow it should be perpetrated also in Bombay. Will anybody prove satisfactorily that the highly disputed subject has done any substantial and permanent good, and if so what, in England? Can it not, on the contrary, be proved that it has done harm socially and economically? The fact that it remains for the last half a century an unsettled and mischievous question should surely have been sufficient to prevent any conscientious statesman from transplanting it into Bombay. If the Trust is abolished, as is so generally thought desirable, this unscientific subject would also go with it into oblivion. It may be of use to mention in this connection that the Trust, in spite of the by no means light rent of Rs. 2-8 per room in their chawls, have been suffering "a loss of more than two per cent on the outlay." And the Board of the Trust, after some experience, very wisely says "It seems to us very desirable that as little as possible of the Board's capital should be sunk in such (building houses for the working classes) expenditure." It also mentions by way of prudence "It is also to be remembered that if the Board construct the buildings themselves they will also be saddled with the subsequent management of them, and we are not convinced that such an agency is the best for the purpose." Now along with these extracts from the Board's reports, Lord Sandhurst's words put on record whilst advocating the scheme of the Trust may be read usefully and with interest: "Any scheme to be effectual must provide housing a very large number of the poor classes in new sanitary buildings to be let at an extremely low rate of rent." The comparison is obvious. The actual result as pronounced by the Board as undesirable is much more obvious. And the most obvious of all is Lord Sandhurst's innocence of the principles of economics, especially when he so repeatedly propounded his favourite dictum "rafters net rents" in assessing valuation of properties taken under the force of law that he made And it was mainly he who procured the blessed legislation. Poor Bombay! Needless to say this dictum also miserably failed to be carried out, as it was bound to.

One of the very primary objects for which the Trust is created as mentioned by Lord Sandhurst has failed and has been condemned as undesirable by the Board itself. Unless therefore Government are bent upon squandering away in perennial losses in this regard the public money gathered under force of law, and unless a permanent sort of mischief and harm is sought to be done to Bombay, the Trust should be abolished.

Before closing, this already long letter it is pertinent to mention that Government's interests, though once talked of as immense, Government being "the largest contributor to the capital of the Trust," and the giver of "the largest possible measure of assistance, has turned out to be extremely insignificant and merely nominal. This has been shown by the Corporation in their communication to Government last month' Thus even on this ground of Government's interests being so nominal, the way to the abolition of the Trust and of assignment of its duties and functions to the Municipality, on whom "the whole burden of the Trust falls" already, is made cleared.—Yours, etc,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

Music and Golf.

A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

THE storm which was prognosticated at Simla, a few days ago, has made itself felt in the Deccan pre-eminently, for Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Poona especially have been receiving abundant rain. In one day about four inches are reported to have fallen at Ahmednagar, a fall which is almost unprecedented. Poona has been very well served also during the past day or two especially—and even to-day (Sunday). There has been heavy rain practically all day, and conditions seem as if it were going to interfere in the scene of the events of the I. C. S. week, which begins to-morrow.

His Excellency the Governor, with his usual courtesy and hospitality, is giving an "At Home" on Tuesday for the benefit of the members of the I. C. S. and he has his house full of guests from all parts for "The Week."

The Motor Trials on Thursday excited a great amount of interest and excitement in Poona, and they passed off fortunately without any serious mishap. The Poona and Satara Police, under Messrs. Green and Gibbs, made excellent arrangements for keeping the road clear.

Polo and football matches and tennis tournaments have been the main amusements of the week, with a Cinderella dance at the Gymkhana on Monday last which was very well attended. In fact, these small dances are very popular because they are not too crowded. Usually the 93rd Highlanders have very generously permitted their band to play at the Gymkhana Cinderellas—an act of courtesy which is much appreciated. It might seem unfair therefore to criticise their music, but one cannot help suggesting that their waltzes might be played a little less fast. This does not detract, of course, from the quality of their music which is excellent.

Golf this year is languishing. There is not that interest in the game, which was pronounced last year—and ladies this season cannot be induced to enter for any of the events. The Golf Secretaryship is in the hands of Lieutenant Francis, of the East Lancashire Regiment, a son of a popular officer who used to be in Poona some years ago in the Revenue Survey and who is now retired and serving in Central India, at Indore. Lieutenant Francis, who is a keen golfer, manages to keep the links in very good order, and he is certainly doing his best to excite enthusiasm in the game. Next week, for instance, he has arranged various matches to take place for which the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, and the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley and others have offered prizes and it is hoped these events will stimulate somewhat more interest in the game than hitherto.

The Nasik Golf Tournament begins on the 11th proximo and several gentlemen from Poona, including the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who is a good golfer, among his numerous accomplishments, are going to take part in it.

The Bishop of Bombay has been absent at Nasik where he has been holding Confirmation services, at Nasik itself and Manmar and Igatpuri. The Bishop and his clergy and the clergy of almost all [illegible] are giving much consideration to the so-called "revivals" that have been going on during the past few months among the Native Christians in various parts of the Deccan. Some of the Native Christian girls are alleged to have been so filled with the Holy Spirit as to perform miraculous acts. The subject is one, as stated, which has caused a considerable amount of interest, controversy and excitement in the religious world, and if there is any truth in the reports circulated we may expect to hear much more of the subject later on. The chief centres of these revivals appear to be at Aurangabad, Manmar and Khedgaon in the Poona District. The latter is a place where that remarkable Christian lady, Pandita Ramabai, is engaged in her work of proselytism.

A FATEHMARI ASHORE.

Claim for Damages.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit filed by S. R. Goder Mohidin Raoter and another against Thaker Haridas Purshotum to recover Rs. 1,000 on a policy of insurance for the total loss of 600 cases of kerosine oil and 40 casks of cement shipped from Bombay to Cochin by the Fatehmari Daria Dowlat. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, was for the defendant.

The facts of the case were that the vessel in question started with a miscellaneous cargo from Bombay on Saturday the 20th May, 1905, at about noon. After passing Kennery Island and while somewhere opposite Alibag, it met with high seas and bolsterous winds. The waves were so very high that the vessel filled with water, and to save their lives the tindal and the crew sought refuge at about 9 p.m. in the Dighey Creek belonging to the Janjira State. The mast broke and the mainsail was torn. The vessel stuck on mud, ran aground and tilted over and a portion of the cargo was washed away. The cargo was taken out in ten or twelve days and was taken ashore in boats. Besides the plaintiff's goods there were goods belonging to other people. On the receipt of the news of the Fatehmari being wrecked and submerged the plaintiffs gave notice of abandonment to the defendant on the 27th May and filed this claim to recover Rs. 1000, the amount of the value of the policy.

The defence was that the vessel was not seaworthy, that it had been overloaded, that it was not properly stowed and that, even if it were not found that the vessel was unseaworth, plaintiffs could not recover the whole amount claimed, as a portion of the kerosine oil cases could fetch about one-fourth their value.

His Honour, in giving his judgement said, that in the absence of any evidence that the leakiness of the vessel was due to the looseness of the timber or the planks of the hull, owing to any decayed state of her fastenings or her iron or her wood-work, he was inclined to hold that the vessel was seaworthy at her start from Bombay. As to the plea of overloading, his Honour said that while the Fatehmari was of the registered tonnage of 57 tons, she carried a cargo, which according to Captain Arikson's estimate and calculation, based on the details shown by the general manifest came to 8 tons 15 cwts. It was conceded by the same witness that, though the registered tonnage was 57 tons, she could carry 30 per cent. more and could have safely carried 74 tons. Improper stowage was also not proved. As to the remaining plea put forward by the defence the Chief Judge observed that, it would be a difficult thing to say that the portion of the kerosine oil cases could be held as merchantable, and that, in the state it was, it could have been safely and without danger re-shipped to Bombay and sold at a price that could have covered freight and expenses. When goods were not wholly destroyed but their destruction was highly probable, and when they were so damaged that they were not worth the expense of bringing them or what remained of them to their destination they must be taken as lost and as totally lost. His Honour thought on the whole that the plaintiffs were entitled to claim the whole amount of the valued policy, namely Rs. 1000. A verdict for the amount with costs was passed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE REOPENING OF THE BOX TUNNEL.

The celebrated Box Tunnel, which has just been reopened to traffic, ranks, with the Maidenhead Bridge, as one of the chief engineering feats on the London to Bristol section of the Great Western Railway. The Box Tunnel is situated about ninety-eight miles from London, and is entered by trains proceeding West a few miles before Bath is reached. It is two miles in length, and a curious legend attaching to the tunnel is that on one day in the year the setting sun shines through it from one end to the other. People who are interested in these matters will like to know, if they do not already do so, that after the rock and earth had been excavated no fewer than thirty millions of bricks were required to line the tunnel.

CALDY ISLAND FOR ANGLICAN MONKS.

Caldy, the picturesque little island opposite Tenby, is being acquired by the Anglican community of Benedictine Monks hitherto established temporarily on the estate of Viscount Halifax at Painsthorpe, in Yorkshire. Although not immemorially associated with Celtic monasticism—like the neighbouring Ramsey Island, recently bought by Mr. Wynford Philipps, M.P.—Caldy was a favourite retreat for mediæval anchorites. Part of the modern mansion was once a "cell" belonging to the Benedictine monastery of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan; and there are some remnants of a monastic building on the adjacent islet of St. Margaret's. The present owner of Caldy Island is the Rev. W. Done Bushell, who will be remembered by many generations of Harrovians as for nearly forty years Assistant-Master of Harrow School.

THE MOTOR-EYE.

To the Academy-neck, the bridge-brain, and the cycle-arm must now be added the motor-eye, and the wonder is that it has remained unamed and undiscovered till "Marmaduke" has, introduced it in the *Graphic*, where it is written that: "The motor-eye is the latest development that the medical profession has to deal with. It appears that those who are continually rushing through the country on a motor-car cause the eye to take a too rapid impression of the changes it encounters, and that this affects the mechanism of the eye. Nature did not prepare us for the conditions of modern times, and whilst it is adapting itself to them many unforeseen circumstances must occur." But nature has at all events been good to us in this respect, that whenever there is need for the coinage of a new term the talent is always at hand to supply it. And when it is the name of a new malady, then this talent rises to positive genius, with the result that the nation's vocabulary increases by leaps and bounds.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Many people are puzzled as to the meaning of the "Ordnance Survey" as applied to the National Survey Department, whose annual Blue-book we noticed recently. Until the middle of last century the officials of the Survey were controlled by the "Honourable Board of Ordnance," but when, in 1855, that body was abolished, the War Office took over the control. The connexion with the War Office continued till 1870, in which year the National Survey was handed over to the Office of Works, but since the establishment of the Board of Agriculture it has been a department of that Board, the President of which is its official head and Parliamentary representative. Its military organisation has been retained as well as its military designation, but its annual Vote is now part of the Civil Service Estimates.

ON THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S.

In 1850 the Ordnance Survey undertook a special triangulation of London for the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, for which purpose observatories were erected above the Cross on the top of St. Paul's and on the North-West tower of Westminster Abbey. Private surveyors strongly resented soldiers being employed on this work, and the "Associated Civil Surveyors" was formed to rouse public opinion; but the military finished the survey. Among the many foreign surveys carried out by the Ordnance Survey may be mentioned a special survey of Jerusalem in 1865 at the instance of the Bishop of London. On this occasion a line of levels was run from Jaffa to the Dead Sea, through Jerusalem, and the remarkable fact first ascertained that the surface of the Dead Sea is 1,298 feet below the Mediterranean level.

VIRGIL AT WESTMINSTER.

The Parliamentary phrases recalled in this column suggest an interesting vein of similar reminiscence. Disraeli charged Sir Robert Peel with never making a quotation which had not received the meed of Parliamentary approval. Peel himself had then a few days earlier verified by anticipation the truth of this remark: ". . . . Experto credite quantus In clipeum adsurgat quo turbine torquet hastam." There familiar [illegible] been then applied, we find, for the first time in the House, by the great Minister to an opponent. Before then the Virgilian extract had been used at least twice in the seventeenth century—on one occasion by Pym or Eliot, of Digby, Colepeper, or, as some think, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Lord Strafford.

"THE BLACK TULIP": IN REALITY.

"Blue flowers" may or may not be uncommon, but, writes a naturalist correspondent, the cultivation of a black tulip, although not common, is, nevertheless, an accomplished fact, and the credit is wholly due to the skill and patient assiduity of a Yorkshire clergyman, one of the most distinguished of amateur horticulturists, the Rev. H. W. Horner, M. A., of Burton-in-Lonsdale. Mr. Horner laboured for years to realise in fact the dream of Dumas' fiction, and has succeeded. He has also succeeded in cultivating perfectly black auriculas, and it is an interesting fact that Mrs. Horner is famous in the dog world as a breeder of perfectly black pugs. One of the chief attractions of that peculiar breed of pugs is that they do not become so readily pig-like fatty as the brown ones, and they are exceptionally intelligent.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITORS.

The present Universal Photographic Exhibition in Berlin has numerous Royal contributors, the production of whose cameras bid for fair criticism and no favour along with the work of "commoner clay." The Imperial Crown Prince, for instance, makes a lavish show with views taken in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, many of these being the backgrounds to clearly-grouped figures engaged in some characteristic pursuit, and showing incidentally that his Royal Highness has most special aptitude for "composition." The Crown Princess is also an exhibitor, and sends a clever picture of her husband at the wheel on board his yacht. Prince William of Hohenzollern contributes 20 excellent views taken by him in Roumania, about the Carpatians, and on the shores of the Adriatic, while his brother Prince Karl is represented by some particularly graphic instantaneous pictures revealing scenes of the Russo-Japanese war.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE "ZOO" COYPUS.

A couple of Coypus have been put into the large Antelopes' Paddock in the Zoological Gardens, where they will, no doubt, enjoy their liberty. Truly they will not find much to eat besides the ample supply of food which is put there for their use. But in the little lake they can disport themselves, and a run on the soft sand must be more pleasurable than on the hard pavement of their old quarters. The rodents in the menagerie are at last receiving the consideration which has so long been withheld from them, and every opportunity is taken of improving their circumstances. The Coypu (*Myopotame coypus*) is a large, rate-like species of aquatic habits, found in temperate South America It has large incisor teeth, rather small ears, and a thick, scaly tail. Its hind feet are webbed. Its under fur, which is of some value, is thick and soft; the long, coarse outer fur is brown above and yellowish on the under parts. The hairs of the muzzle and chin are white.

THE LEGISLATORS' PERILS.

[The report of Dr. M. H. Gordon on the ventilation of the House of Commons shows that bacilli are brought in with members' boots, and that the louder a member speaks the more of these pests will be released from his throat.]

My heart is over-full of woe,
The dangers that I undergo
Have long ago destroyed ease;
Against me in the House (thus saith
The expert) with each member's breath
Are hurled dread messengers of death,
Battalions of mycoides.

I love to see our Tim grow warm
Or Balfour in good fighting form,
And yet I should, I know, sigh,
For as each strains his vocal cords
As if his voice should reach the Lords,
Then more and more come hordes on hordes
Of B. prodigiosi.

If Lyttelton at fever heat
Should storm, in sooth it is no treat,
It should affright and shock us,
For as he rages and disputes
Forth from his throat and from his boots
Come swarms of devastating brutes,
The deadly streptococcus.

Till Bills are passed without debate,
In parlous, nay, in desperate state,
Our lots, I fear me, will lie,
Or soon will come that fatal day
When legislators pine away
And pass to—somewhere else—the prey
Of speeches and bacilli.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BREEDING BLOODHOUNDS.

Mrs. Oliphant, of Wiltshire, a popular member of the ladies' committee of the Kennel Club, has, for instance, a special hobby in the culture of bloodhounds. This lady owns some of the most valuable dogs in England. She is also a judge, and her teams of these magnificent animals has been one of the most prominent features of the society shows this year. Bull-dogs have steadily these last three years leaped into favour as ladies' pets, as may be recognised from the fact that this year the immense bull-dog classes at the Ladies' Kennel Association's great show were judged solely by a lady, Mrs. Carlo Clarke. A fine specimen of this breed, if a prize-winner, will fetch its owner as much as £600 to £800.

A LADY DENTIST INTERVIEWED.

The new woman is not confined to the Anglo-Saxon race, as is evidenced by the presence in England of Dr. Maria Antonietta Gaekiere, who is the only woman dentist in Brazil with the exception of her sister. These two ladies are the proprietors of eight dental parlours in Rio de Janeiro. She is at present on a three months' visit to Europe for the double purpose of studying European dental methods and sight-seeing. Dentists come high in Rio de Janeiro, as Dr. Ghekiere laughingly admitted, but there, as in London, the people must have them.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 11/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	"
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 15/16	=	"
2 months hence	30 12/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	66 7/8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·48	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 2/5	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/2 "	=	"
7 day market loans	2 1/2 "	=	"

SUGAR—
German granulated of India Double bags 12s. Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.
WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—
Brown 49 A.-S. sellers quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3/8 — 1-4 A.-S. sellers dull
COPPER—
Coffee in New York 6 5/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	5·27 — 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	steady

Aug.-Sept. 5·07 plus 3	Sept.-Oct. 5·01 plus 4	Oct.-Nov. 4·99 plus 4
Nov.-Dec. 4·93 plus 5	Dec.-Jan. 5·00 plus 4	Jan.-Feb. 5·01 plus 4
Feb.-Mar. 5·03 plus 4	Mar.-Apr. 5·05 plus 5	Apr.-May. 5·07 plus 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·90
Futures, month of Dec.	9·11+4 *
Do. month of March	9·30+5 *

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/8—1/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·06+3
Do. month of Dec.	9·07+3
Tone at close	quiet.

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	18,000
Total visible supply	1,170,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	125,000
Do. Quantity in sight	11,080,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	29,000
Do. Sold on speculation	nil
Do. Sold for export	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	41,000
Do. Exports	10,000
Do. Week's Imports	21,000
Do. Stock	4,32,000
Surats Stock	16,000
Afloat American	30,000
Do. Indian	7,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25 August.

Cotton	1,824	bales.
Wheat	13,926	cwts.
Linseed	1,197	do
Rape, Bai and Mustard	1,474	do
Gingellyseed	908	do
Poppyseed	1,857	do
Groundnuts	103	do
Castorseed	1,526	do
Rice	3,883	do
Myrabollams	1,314	do
Cottonseed	2,528	do
Mowraseed	435	do
Gram	2,599	do
Jowar	276	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

942 Bars, Silver.
Per s s "Peninsular" from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The total visible supply of cotton as wired on Saturday shows a decline of 80,000 bales from the previous week at 1,170,000 bales, and the quantity on sight shows an increase of 70,000 bales to 11,080,000. Quotations show a small rise in futures.

To-day's crop and weather reports advise heavy rain in the Berars and moderate in over a very large area. All crop reports continue satisfactory and cotton plants are flourishing. In some quarters people are trying to raise a scare over the heavy rain saying it will damage cotton. But heavy rain in August is seasonable, and promotes the growth and strength of the plants. If it should occur a month or six weeks later in the season it would cause damage, but certainly not at the present time of the year to the Oomra crops.

The local market is a little steadier as Marwarri speculators are offering to buy new crops, but we hear of little business passing. In spot there is a small enquiry from shippers to complete August shipments, and mills are filling up their immediate requirements.

Sterling exchange is firm and Banks have advanced their buying rate to 1s. 4 9/32d. The Rupee Paper market is steady at 97 7/16 near and 97 1/2 forward settlements.

The share market is firm and advancing.

	Rs.	
Petits	3,630	Sept.
Davids	527 1/2	do.
Curimbhais	1,540	X.-D do.
Colaba Land	1,160	do.
Central India	2,150	do.
City Valley Ry	472 1/2	C. D.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do. do.	1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do. do.	170 1/4
Marks	3 do. do.	139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	157
Shanghai	30 do. do.	215 1/2
Japan	30 do. do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97·7
1st Settlement.	30th August	97·7
2nd do.	1st Oct.	97·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	189
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	186
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	204
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	209
M G Khandesh fully good	"	"	189
M G K A K fine	"	"	199
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	173 1-2
M G Broach good	March	"	227 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 "

Aug.-Sep. 5·04 —3	Sep.-Oct. 4·98 —3	Oct.-Nov. 4·96 —3
Nov.-Dec. 4·96 —3	Dec.-Jan. 4·97 —3	Jan.-Feb. 4·98 —3
Feb.-Mar. 5·01 —2	Mar.-Apl. 5·03 —2	Apl.-May. 5·05 —2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th Aug. 1906, as compared with the statement of 25th Aug. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 18. Rs.	Aug. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,55,335	61,17,132
Public Deposits at Branches	45,93,074	59,27,022
Other Deposits	7,14,05,721	738,23,79
Post Bills	8,440	8,440
Sundries	17,93,557	17,97,905
Rs.	10,63,56,127	10,68,73,862

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,92,752	1,11,64,281
Other authorised Securities	33,55,735	34,03,185
Securities	1,30,01,899	1,14,23,763
do. do.	2,56,34,663	2,51,82,687
Bills discounted and purchased	2,58,89,698	2,10,91,274
Coin & Bullion	3,35,032	3,35,018
Postage and Stationery	3,949	3,288
Balances with other Banks	8,57,451	10,92,236
Sundries	79,406	93,307
Cash	3,20,18,442	3,32,97,838
	10,63,56,127	10,68,73,862

A very rich and Socialistic deputy, says the "Figaro," has rented a property by the sea. He has also closed his park to pedestrians, and excluded the public from a part of the shore, which he has reserved to himself. "What," says one to him, "you a Socialist!" "Oh, pardon!" replies the deputy, "my convictions in enjoying a vacation."

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE striking feature of the discussion on the shipbuilding programme in the Upper House was Earl Cawdor's demand for a further assurance that the Naval Lords were satisfied with the programme. Earl Cawdor pressed for detailed information as to the attitude of the professional advisers of his successor. "Did the Sea Lords," he asked, "originate this programme of reduction of their own accord; and, if so, when?" . . . "Had a more drastic programme of reduction been submitted to them?" . . . "Thirdly, had the Government intimated to the Sea Lords that the two-Power standard was in any sense to be modified?" The unusual character of these questions drew a protest from Lord Tweedmouth, but he gave the required assurance upon all three points with absolute candour. It will be regarded as curious that Lord Cawdor's doubts should not have been dispelled by the assurances previously given in the House of Commons by Mr. Robertson and the Prime Minister, and it will be evident that he was totally unprepared for the altered views of the Sea Lords.

It will be felt, no doubt, that Lord Cawdor was quite warranted in questioning the First Lord as to the maintenance of the two-Power standard, in the light of certain words used by the Premier during last week's debate. The Premier certainly implied that the Government would not build against France and Germany, because an alliance between those Powers was highly improbable. No doubt it is, but these are now the two leading naval Powers of Europe, and our two-Power standard has been held by many to mean that the British Navy shall be maintained at a strength equal to that of *any* two-Powers. This, indeed, was contended by Captain Hervey, and the view is held by many. On the other hand, the probability or improbability of an alliance between foreign Powers must be taken into consideration in the framing of our naval policy. While France and Russia were the second and third sea Powers, the meaning of the two-Power standard was clear. To-day it is somewhat less obvious which two Powers we should build against; and there is something to be said for the principle of building against the two strongest, irrespective of alliance or *ententes*. This question needs clearing up.

From the condensed reports of Lord Brassey's speech, it is not wholly clear by what methods his lordship would have the training of Royal Naval Reserve officers improved; but the subject is an important one, and few men have studied the Reserve more closely. Of necessity, the Reserve officers cannot receive full naval training; and hitherto the Admiralty have been content to afford them facilities of serving for a year in the Fleet. Lord Brassey urged that the junior officers should receive naval training, and, no doubt, this would be desirable if the shipping companies would co-operate and encourage Reserve midshipmen to serve in the Fleet. Lord Brassey has in view the alternative of offering State encouragement to shipowners for the provision of instructors for cadets of the merchant service. Under that scheme the general education of Reserve officers might be sensibly improved during the years when knowledge is easily acquired. It will be evident that Lord Brassey's proposals are considerably in advance of Admiralty policy; but if it be feasible to improve the training of young Reserve officers, they would undoubtedly be the better prepared for their duties in war. There is also much basis for Lord Brassey's opinion that the Royal Naval Reserves are expanding somewhat beyond the administrative control of the admiral superintendent. This heavily-taxed official needs responsible assistants at the chief commercial ports.

It was impossible not to mark the tone of keen regret in the King's voice and the phrases which he used when he bade farewell to the 3rd Batn. Scots Guards at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty, as the constitutional monarch of this Kingdom, gives effect to the decisions of his Government, but, as the wise and vigilant ruler of his people, he views with evident disapprobation the disbanding of the fine battalion of good service which Colonel Drummond paraded. The King knows well the value of battalions which exist as organised formations, and especially of battalion of Guards which produce a plentiful and cheap reserve, and he sees better than the shallow political wire-pullers what would have been the advantage to the nation of a battalion like that which is to be absorbed, adding to the reserve year after year. There was thus great significance in the King's desire to express personally his keen regret at what was to be done, and to convey to Colonel Drummond and his officers his high appreciation of the services of the battalion. His Majesty said, indeed, that he had never seen a finer body of officers and men, and he asked Colonel Drummond, when the time comes, to place the colours of the battalion in his care at Buckingham Palace, with the hope, to use his Majesty's own words, "that it may be possible for me, or at any rate my successor, to see a 3rd Batn. of the Scots Guards carrying the same colour again." There was no mistaking the meaning of these expressions, and the fine battalion has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the King disapproves of the action of his Ministers in this example of folly.

It is difficult to understand the policy of the Government in regard to the condemned battalions. If the 3rd Batn. of the Coldstream Guards is considered a proper subject for Mr. Haldane's surgery, it may be asked why it is to leave for Egypt in September? Anyone would say that the very fact of its going upon this important foreign service was proof enough that it holds its right place in our military organisation. But this is not the view of the authorities, and therefore the battalion is first to go to Egypt and then to be disbanded. To make matters worse for the married officers, non-commissioned officers and men, they are to bear the cost of the move, just as if the battalion was to be retained. Upon this subject Sir Samuel Scott was anxious to elicit some information in the House of Commons but could gain no information. No decision had been arrived at to treat this battalion, in respect of the expense of the move, differently from other infantry battalions. The truth is that to disband existing formations is not so easy as Mr. Haldane would wish. Effect the operation as carefully as he may, hardships are inflicted upon individuals, and complications are inevitably the result. Everyone knows that foreign service imposes initial burdens upon officers and men, and those who are subjected to all the disappointments that attend the disbanding of their battalions, with transfer to other units, or perhaps to half pay, naturally do not look with favour upon a tour of service in Egypt as a preliminary, with its attendant outlay and difficulties. They have gained no satisfaction from Mr. Haldane, who has practically said that the Government is unwilling to contribute to their exceptional expenditure. More generous treatment would have done greater credit to the Minister of War.

The selection of Major-General Sir Henry Settle, D.S.O., to act as director-in-chief of the cyclist manœuvres in the Southern Command may be taken as proof that cycling is now regarded more seriously than it has been by those in military authority. Sir Henry Settle is a soldier of wide experience, and is known to be in sympathy with the movement for the employment of cyclists for military purposes. Hitherto the "wheelman" has been viewed with some amount of disfavour. His own merits and enthusiasm have been readily acknowledged, but there has been some suspicion as to the serviceability of the machine which carries him. It was Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice who may be said to have first championed his cause. But strong as General Maurice's advocacy was, it was with difficulty that he could induce others to regard matters in the same light as himself when he pressed for organisation and a proper system of instruction and training. Ultimately General Maurice took the initiative, and was afforded opportunities of putting his ideas into practice by carrying out a series of most successful operations which clearly demonstrated the soundness of his views. There has been much development in wheeling since that time. It was only a few months ago that the future of the military cyclist was discussed before a full gathering at the Royal United Service Institution. On that occasion more than one calvary officer expressed the opinion that there was a distinct place for the cyclist on a modern battlefield as an adjunct even to their own arm, or, at any rate, the mounted infantry. It was an admission which may be said to have altered considerably the whole aspect of affairs. General Settle will be enabled to form an independent judgment, based on his own personal experiences, and if the "wheelman" comes as well through the ordeal to which he is to be submitted next week as he has done on previous occasions when he has been employed as a soldier in the open it may be found that a decided step has been taken in the direction of his more general employment. It can never be said of him that he has been hurried into prominence; for he has made his position, such position as is assigned to him, by easy stages. We shall watch the result of forthcoming "cyclist manœuvres," therefore, with interest.

There is news of Captain Rudkin, R.A., who has been at the head of the column which has done such good work in Southern Nigeria. We now hear that Captain Rudkin has effected a junction with Major Wayling, Canadian Militia, who also commands a company of the Southern Nigeria Regiment, and that the two forces returned to Agbor together. The good services rendered by the West African Frontier Force are well known, and on the present occasion it has fully maintained the high character it has so long borne. There were some time ago rumours that an attempt was to be made to carry out reductions in the Nigerian Regiments (South and North). We are glad to learn that this idea has not found favour with those best qualified to express views on the subject.

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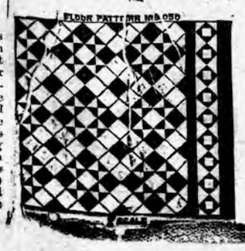

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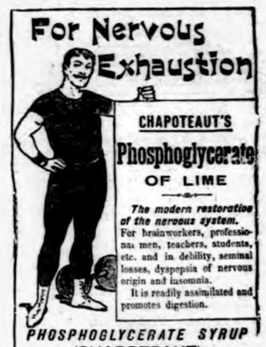
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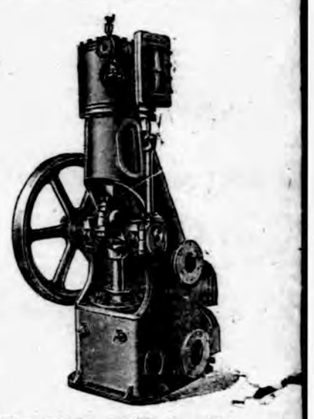

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRA EDITION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO.-PANY.

THE twenty first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7 Marine Street, Bombay, Mr. F. W. Bickel, presiding. The Directors' report showed :—

During the whole of the year prices of wheat continued to rise as a consequence of the failure of the September rains and again of the almost complete failure of the Winter rains, until in February they reached what must be called a famine level. As is always the case prices of flour followed the advance but slowly. The Company unfortunately suffered loss from their contracts with the Commissariat. The Directors in February last put the matter before the Commissariat and requested that under the exceptional circumstances described the rates of the running contracts should be adequately enhanced but they regret the Government of India decided that the Company could not on account of scarcity be relieved of its responsibilities. The working of the year thus result in a loss of Rs. 2.669-11-2 and deducting a Profit Balance of Rs. 2,206-15-5 brought over from last year there remains to the debit of Profit and Loss Account a small amount of Rs. 462-11-9 which is bein g carried over to New Year's Account.

The Buildings, Machinery, Stocks and Stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,61,000.

The Directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1906 were adopted. The appointment of Mr. W. Lang as a director was confirmed. Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy who retires from Board by rotation was re-elected director of the Board. Mr. S. B. Billimoria was appointed as auditor of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vishvanath Parbhuram Vaidya presiding. The directors' report showed a profit of Rs. 1,83,883 which, with Rs. 3,297 the balance from the last year, came to Rs. 1,87.181. The directors now proposed to appropriate the amount as follows :—Rs. 1,50,000 to be paid as bonus to the existing shareholders at the rate of Rs. 125 per share: Rs. 35,000 to machinery depreciation fund account ; Rs. 2,181-2-11 to be carried to next year's account. The directors' report and the audited balance-sheet made up to 20th June 1906, were adopted. The appointment of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Valdya as a director was confirmed, and Mr. Purshotum Jewandas, who retired by rotation was re-elected director, and Rao Saheb Hurjeewan Soonderdas and Shapoorji Bomonji Billimoria were reappointed auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Company was next held when the following resolutions were passed.

That the capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 1,200 shares of Rs. 500 each. That Rs. 1.50.000—part of the profits made by the Company during the year ending 30th June, 1906, be distributed among the shareholders by way of bonus in proportion to the number of shares held by them. respectively, on the 12th September, 1906 ; and that such bonus be payable on the 29th September, 1906. That the director be authorised to offer at par to each shareholder shares of the Company equal in nominal amount to the nominal amount of the shares held by him on the said 12th September, 1906 ; and that a part of the nominal amount of such shares, viz, Rs. 125 on each share be paid to the Company on or before the 29th September, 1906. Such shares not to participate in any dividend in respect of profit accrued up to 20th June, 1906, but to participate in any divided declared thereafter pro-trate with the existing capital. That in the event of any shareholder declining or not accepting within such time as the board may appoint, the shares or shares offered to him under tne last preceding clause such share or shares shall be taken up by the agents of the Company at the premium of Rs. 75 per share of they have agreed to do under a provisional agreement dated the 15th August, 1806, and made between the said agent, of the one part and the board of the other part. That the said agreement be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed. That the premium received by the Company under the preceding 4th clause shall be credited to the Reserved Fand account.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 9,546, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 7,22,909, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,942

THE statement of traffic of the hmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 3,951, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 323. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 1,26 183 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,293.

CRUDE PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Its Safety.

THERE has been no greater illustration of the remarkable adaptation of crude petroleum as fuel, considered from the standpoint of safety, than that embodied in the San Francisco fire disaster. Observations by the editor of the Oil Investors' Journal immediately after the conflagration disclosed the fact that many fuel oil tanks in the burned and wrecked buildings remained intact and that oil neither started nor augmented the fire. While nearly every business building in San Francisco was equipped for oil fuel, there was not one proved instance where oil was responsible for fire.

A subsequent inspection by the Fire Marshal of San Francisco substantiates the foregoing facts. The following letter, written to Donzel Stoney, of the Union Oil Company, is self-explanatory :—

"Your favour at hand calling my attention to the condition of the oil-burning plants which were in direct line of the conflagration which has befallen our city ; I had already thought of this subject and have investigated many of the oil tanks which were using oil for fuel. I had a great many oil-burning plants installed in that portion of the city where the fire raged and I have congratulated myself on their condition after the fire. I find them all intact, not one caught fire—in fact, the oil is now in the tanks and could be used.

"In installing oil-burniug plants my first thoughts were, what will become of this tank if the whole block caught fire ? That was the factor of safety from which I always worked, showing no favours, requiring none—the result is what I now find.

"So far as I have been able to find, oil-burning for fuel, stored in the manner we require, must be considered a safe fuel, and I do not consider the rules of this office are arbitrary, when they can pass through the severe test they have in this fire, I must say I hope every manufacturing plant will use oil for fuel.

(Signed) "CHAS. TOWE,
"Fire Marshal."

The "Pacific Oil Reporter" says that oil fuel will be the exclusive fuel in the fire district of the new San Francisco. In many instances the tanks used in the destroyed buildings will be installed in the new ones.

A particularly interesting instance of the safety of the oil fuel is illustrated in the following incident appearing in the "Reporter."

The Union Oil Company of California had supplied the Mills building with oil fuel, the tank in the basement having been filled just previous to the fire. After the destruction of the building in which were located the San Francisco offices of the Union Oil Company, the company demanded the return of the rental for that portion of the month which they could not occupy their offices on acount of the destruction of the building. The agents of the Mills building agreed to the return of the money but demanded credit for the oil in the tank which they have not used. The Union Oil Company immediately gave credit for the oil, sent its tank wagons to the building and drew out over 100 barrels of good fuel oil and hauled it away. The men who made connections with the tank say that it was not damaged in the least, beyond the man-hole having been crushed in by falling debris, although everything else inflamable had been entirely consumed.

Crude petroleum is the ideal fuel.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IT has occurred to us that the tabulation of a few of the figures given in the Budget Speech of the Secretary of State for India may be interesting and instructive. These figures are, of course, not new ; they are well-known to students of Indian finance, but the "man in the street" has neither the time (nor, we fear, the inclination) to take out figures for himself :—

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7 (Estimate.)
	£	£	£
Net Revenue	49,000,000	48,500,000	48,800,000
Do. Expenditure	46,000,000	46,750,000	48,000,000
Do. Surplus	3,000,000	1,750,000	800,000

		£
Reduction in	Salt Tax	2,000,000
Do.	in Rates	690,000
Do.	in Income Tax	200,000
Increase	in Land Revenue	1,500,000
Do.	in Excise	1,500,000
Do.	in Customs	500,000

So far for the Ordinary Revenue Statistics. Mr. Morely further in, alluding to the Railways. Canals, and Forests of India, mentioned that whereas the net revenue therefrom five years ago was £ 2.750,000, it is now £ 5,000,000. and he added the following comparison of Railway systems :—

	Area in square miles.	Mileage of Railways.
India	1,093,000	30,000
United Kingdom		22,634
United States	3,500,000	212,000
Russia	8,500,000	40,500

Although the Indian mileage is increasing at the average rate of 1,000 miles annually, we are still far short of the development in this direction shewn by the United States. Here are some more figures of interest from Mr. Morley's lucid speech :—

	£
The total permanent debt of India in March 1905 was.	214,000,000
Of which covered by Railways, Irrigations and other Public Works	154,000,000
Leaving uncovered debt only	60,000,000
Exports from India 10 years ago	73,000,000
Do. last year	105,500,000
Increase	44½ per cent.
Imports into India 10 years ago	46,250,000
Do. last year	68,750,000
Increase	48½ per cent.
Annual increase of gold and silver stock in India outside the currency for 5 years	£ 2,000,000 per annum.

INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.

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